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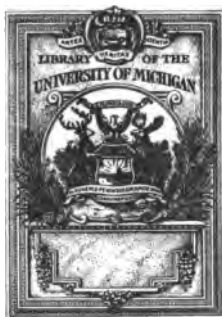
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AN OUTLINE OF
ENGLISH HISTORY

TRENHOLME



PRESENTED BY
RICHARD HUDSON
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY
1888-1911



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AN OUTLINE OF ENGLISH HISTORY

FOR USE IN HIGH SCHOOLS
AND COLLEGES

(BASED ON CHEYNEY'S "SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLAND")

BY

NORMAN MACLAREN TRENHOLME

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PREFACE

This *Outline of English History* has been prepared with the idea of aiding the study of England's historical development in its most essential aspects. A topical treatment has been adopted throughout and each topic is divided into subtopics. This plan will enable teachers and students to study all or part of a topic as the time allotted to the course may permit. In other cases a short topic will lend itself to intensive treatment, or the time saved on a short topic may be used for reviewing the preceding topic or for a general summary. As a general rule, teachers and students are advised to connect the topics closely with each other, and this can be best done by a review of the leading points of the previous topic or topics, followed by classroom study of the new topic. The *Outline* as a whole is planned for classes conducted on a recitation or discussion basis and is not a lecture outline, being intended as an aid or companion to Cheyney's *Short History of England*, to which constant reference is made. As Cheyney's new volume of *Readings in English History* furnishes such useful and interesting illustrative matter from the sources, references to the *Readings* have also been appended to each topic. No other references have been given, as the author felt that teachers would probably prefer to assign their own collateral reading where necessary and expedient, and that any formal lists of reference readings might hinder rather than help the use of the *Outline*.

After each of the twelve sections of the *Outline* there are lists of suggestive review questions. These are made as definite as possible in order that the students using them may learn to organize their knowledge of different movements and see the working of cause and effect in the historical development of England. Prefixed

to the *Outline* is a list of carefully selected reference books for English History, and at the end a pronouncing index of English names that present possible difficulties to American teachers and students.

It is hoped that such an outline as this will aid in making the course of English history clearer and more interesting to students by bringing out fundamental ideas of growth and development and by emphasizing the problems that had to be met and solved in the course of English history. Especial attention has been given to English government and to the social and economic aspects of the past, while at the close the history of the British Empire of to-day is emphasized in two topics of some length.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

N. M. TRENHOLME

CONTENTS

	PAGE
SELECT LIST OF REFERENCE BOOKS	vii
SECTION	
<i>A.</i> BRITAIN BEFORE THE COMING OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS, TO 449 A.D.	I
REVIEW QUESTIONS	3
<i>B.</i> ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND, 449-1071	4
REVIEW QUESTIONS	9
<i>C.</i> THE ABSOLUTE MONARCHY OF THE NORMAN AND EARLY PLANTAGENET KINGS, 1066-1216	10
REVIEW QUESTIONS	18
<i>D.</i> THE FORMATION OF A UNITED ENGLISH NATION AND THE RISE OF PARLIAMENT, 1216-1336	20
REVIEW QUESTIONS	25
<i>E.</i> THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR AND THE WARS OF THE ROSES. TRANSITION FROM MEDIAEVAL TO MODERN ENGLAND, 1337- 1485	27
REVIEW QUESTIONS	34
<i>F.</i> THE EARLY TUDOR PERIOD, 1485-1558. THE CROWN GAINS CONTROL OF BOTH STATE AND CHURCH	36
REVIEW QUESTIONS	42
<i>G.</i> THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, 1558-1603. THE SUCCESSFUL MAINTENANCE OF THE LATER TUDOR MONARCHY AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLIC OPPOSITION	44
REVIEW QUESTIONS	52
<i>H.</i> THE PERSONAL MONARCHY OF THE EARLY STUARTS, 1603-1640, AND THE GREAT REBELLION AND COMMONWEALTH, 1640-1660	54
REVIEW QUESTIONS	64
<i>I.</i> THE RESTORATION AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1688. THE LATER STUARTS, 1660-1688. THE SUPREMACY OF PARLIAMENT	66
REVIEW QUESTIONS	75

SECTION	PAGE
J. THE RISE OF CABINET GOVERNMENT AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1689-1763	77
REVIEW QUESTIONS	88
K. THE PERIOD OF REVOLUTIONS AND REFORMS IN INDUSTRY, POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, AND SOCIETY, 1763-1852	89
REVIEW QUESTIONS	100
L. THE PROBLEMS OF RECENT ENGLISH HISTORY, 1852-1910. HOME AND IMPERIAL INTERESTS AND POLICIES.	102.
REVIEW QUESTIONS	111
PRONOUNCING INDEX OF ENGLISH NAMES	113

A SELECT LIST OF REFERENCE BOOKS FOR ENGLISH HISTORY

(Suitable for College or Large High School Library)

	PRICE
Acland and Ransome, <i>Handbook in Outline of the Political History of England</i> , Longmans	\$2 00
Adams and Stephens, <i>Select Documents of English Constitutional History</i> , Macmillan Co.	2 25
Airy, <i>The English Revolution and Louis XIV</i> , "Epochs," Longmans	1 00
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, trans. by Giles, "Bohn Library," Macmillan Co.	1 50
Ashley, <i>English Economic History</i> , 2 vols., Putnams	4 50
Bagehot, <i>The English Constitution</i> , Appleton	2 00
Barnard, <i>A Companion to English History</i> , Clarendon Press	2 90
Bates and Coman, <i>English History Told by English Poets</i> , Macmillan Co.	60
Bateson, <i>Medieval England</i> , "Nations," Putnams	1 50
Beer, <i>Origins of the British Colonial System</i> , Macmillan Co.	3 00
Beesley, <i>Life of Queen Elizabeth</i> , "English Statesmen Series," Macmillan Co.	75
Benson, <i>William Laud</i> , Kegan Paul (London)	1 50
Bradley, <i>Owen Glendwyer</i> , "Heroes," Putnams	1 50
Brett, <i>Charles II and his Court</i> , Putnams	2 75
Bright, <i>A History of England</i> , 5 vols., Longmans	8 25
Brown, <i>History of Scotland</i> , "Cambridge Historical Series," 3 vols., Macmillan Co.	5 00
———, <i>Short History of Scotland</i> , Oliver and Boyd	1 25
Cheyney, <i>Industrial and Social History of England</i> , Macmillan Co.	1 40
———, <i>Readings in English History</i> , Ginn	1 60
———, <i>Short History of England</i> , Ginn	1 40
Church, <i>The Story of Early Britain</i> , "Nations," Putnams	1 50
———, <i>Henry V</i> , "English Men of Action," Macmillan Co.	75
Colby, <i>Selections from the Sources of English History</i> , Longmans	1 50
Coulton, <i>Chaucer and his England</i> , Putnams	3 50
Creighton, <i>Age of Elizabeth</i> , "Epochs," Longmans	1 00
———, <i>Simon de Montfort</i> , Longmans	1 00
Creighton, <i>Cardinal Wolsey</i> , "English Statesmen," Macmillan Co.	75
Cunningham, <i>Growth of English Industry and Commerce</i> , 2 vols., Macmillan Co., Vol. I, <i>Middle Ages</i> , \$4.00; Vol. II, <i>Modern Period</i>	4 50

	PRICE
Cunningham and McArthur, <i>Outlines of English Industrial History</i> , Macmillan Co.	\$1 50
Cutts, <i>Parish Priests and their People in the Middle Ages in England</i> , E. & J. B. Young	3 00
Denton, <i>England in the Fifteenth Century</i> , Dutton	2 00
<i>Dictionary of National Biography</i> , ed. by Stephen and Lee, 63 vols.	315 00
Edwards, <i>The Story of Wales</i> , "Nations," Putnams	1 50
Egerton, <i>Short History of British Colonial Policy</i> , New Amsterdam Book Co., N. Y.	4 00
———, <i>Historical Geography of the British Colonies</i> , 6 vols.	12 00
<i>English History from Contemporary Writers</i> , ed. by Powell, 11 vols., Nutt (London)	4 00
<i>English History Illustrated from Original Sources</i> , ed. by Warner, 5 vols., A. & C. Black (London)	3 75
<i>Epochs of English History</i> , ed. by Creighton, 8 vols., Longmans	2 40
Escott, <i>England: her People, Policy, and Pursuits</i> , Holt	4 00
Feilden, <i>A Short Constitutional History of England</i> , Ginn	1 25
Fletcher, <i>Introductory History of England</i> , 4 vols., Dutton	6 00
Frazer <i>The Story of British India</i> , "Nations," Putnams	1 50
Freeman, <i>History of the Norman Conquest of England</i> , 6 vols., Clarendon Press	22 25
———, <i>Old English History</i> , Macmillan Co.	1 50
———, <i>Short History of the Norman Conquest</i> , Clarendon Press	60
———, <i>William the Conqueror</i> , "English Statesmen," Macmillan Co.	75
Froissart, <i>Chronicles</i> , trans. by Bouchier, Macmillan Co.	1 25
———, <i>The Boy's Froissart</i> , ed. by Lanier, Scribners	2 00
———, <i>Stories from Froissart</i> , ed. Newbolt, Macmillan Co.	1 50
Froude, <i>English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century</i> , Scribners	1 50
———, <i>The Spanish Story of the Armada</i> , Scribners	1 50
Gairdner, <i>Henry VII</i> , "English Statesmen," Macmillan Co.	75
———, <i>History of the Life and Reign of Richard III</i> , Macmillan Co.	2 25
———, <i>Houses of Lancaster and York</i> , "Epochs," Longmans	1 00
———, <i>Lollardy and the Reformation in England</i> , 2 vols., Macmillan Co.	6 50
Gardiner, <i>Atlas of English History</i> , Longmans	1 50
———, <i>Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution</i> , Clarendon Press	2 60
———, <i>Cromwell's Place in History</i> , Longmans	1 00
———, <i>The First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution</i> "Epochs," Longmans	1 00
———, <i>Oliver Cromwell</i> , Longmans	1 50
———, <i>Student's History of England</i> , Longmans	3 00
———, <i>What Gunpowder Plot Was</i> , Longmans	1 50
Gardiner and Mullinger, <i>Introduction to the Study of English History</i> , Holt	1 80

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ix

	PRICE
Gee and Hardy, <i>Documents Illustrative of English Church History</i> , Macmillan Co.	\$2 60
Gibbins, <i>Industrial History of England</i> , Scribners	1 25
Gibbs, <i>The Romance of George Villiers, First Duke of Buckingham</i> , Putnams	3 50
Green, <i>Conquest of England</i> , Harper	2 50
———, <i>Making of England</i> , Harper	2 50
———, <i>Readings from English History</i> , Harper	1 50
———, <i>Short History of the English People</i> , Amer. Book Co.	1 20
Green (Mrs. J. R.), <i>Henry II, "English Statesmen,"</i> Macmillan Co.	75
———, <i>The Making of Ireland and Its Undoing</i> , Macmillan Co.	2 50
———, <i>Town Life in the Fifteenth Century</i> , Macmillan Co.	4 00
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Guest and Underwood, <i>A Handbook of English History</i> , Macmillan Co.	75
Hale, <i>The Fall of the Stuarts and Western Europe, "Epochs,"</i> Longmans	1 00
Hall, <i>Court Life Under the Plantagenets</i> , Macmillan Co.	4 00
Hallam, <i>Constitutional History of England</i> , Amer. Book Co.	1 25
Harrison, <i>Oliver Cromwell, "English Statesmen,"</i> Macmillan Co.	75
———, <i>Chatham, "English Statesmen,"</i> Macmillan Co.	75
Henderson, <i>Side Lights on English History</i> , Holt	5 00
Hill, <i>Liberty Documents</i> , Longmans	2 00
Hosmer, <i>Young Sir Harry Vane</i> , Houghton Mifflin	4 00
Hughes, <i>Alfred the Great</i> , Macmillan Co.	1 00
Hume, <i>The Student's Hume, History of England</i> , Amer. Book Co.	1 50
Hume (M. A. S.), <i>The Great Lord Burghley</i> , Longmans	3 50
———, <i>Sir Walter Raleigh</i> , Longmans	1 50
Hutton, <i>Sir Thomas More</i> , Methuen (London)	1 50
Innes (A. T.), <i>The Life of John Knox, "Famous Scots,"</i> Scribners	75
Innes (A. D.), <i>Cranmer and the Reformation</i> , Scribners	1 25
Jenks, <i>Edward Plantagenet, "Heroes,"</i> Putnams	1 50
———, <i>Parliamentary England, "Nations"</i>	1 50
———, <i>Outline of English Local Government</i> , Methuen (London)	60
Jessopp, <i>The Coming of the Friars</i> , Putnams	1 25
———, <i>Studies by a Recluse</i> , Putnams	1 75
Johnson, <i>The Normans in Europe, "Epochs,"</i> Longmans	1 00
Kendall, <i>Source Book of English History</i> , Macmillan Co.	80
Kingsford, <i>Henry V, "Heroes,"</i> Putnams	1 50
Lanier, <i>The Boy's King Arthur</i> , Scribners	2 00
Latimer, <i>England in the Nineteenth Century</i> , McClurg	2 00
Lecky, <i>History of England in the Eighteenth Century</i> , 7 vols., Appleton	7 00
Lee, <i>Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century</i> , Scribners	1 75

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Lee, <i>Queen Victoria</i> , Macmillan Co.	\$3 00
Lee (G. C.) ed., <i>Leading Documents of English History</i> , Holt	2 00
Low and Pulling, <i>Dictionary of English History</i> , rev. ed., Cassell	2 50
Lowell, <i>The Government of England</i> , 2 vols., Macmillan Co.	4 00
Lyall, <i>Rise of British Dominion in India</i> , Scribners	1 50
——, <i>Warren Hastings, "English Men of Action,"</i> Macmillan Co.	75
Macaulay, <i>Critical and Historical Essays</i> , ed. by Trevelyan, Longmans	3 00
——, <i>History of England</i> (various editions), 2 vols., Longmans	2 00
McCarthy, <i>The Epoch of Reform, "Epochs,"</i> Longmans	1 00
——, <i>History of Our Own Times</i> (many editions), 3 vols., Harper	4 25
McCarthy (J. & J. H.), <i>History of the Four Georges and William IV</i> , 4 vols., Harper	5 00
——, <i>Reign of Queen Anne</i> , 2 vols., Harper	4 00
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Medley, <i>Student's Manual of English Constitutional History</i> , Macmillan Co.	3 50
Merriman, <i>Thomas Cromwell</i> , 2 vols., Clarendon Press	5 75
Moberly, <i>The Early Tudors, "Epochs,"</i> Longmans	1 00
Montague, <i>Elements of English Constitutional History</i> , Longmans	1 25
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Morris (W. O'C.), <i>Ireland, 1404-1868</i> , Macmillan Co.	1 60
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——, <i>History of England</i> , Holt	1 50
——, <i>Warwick the Kingmaker, "English Men of Action,"</i> Macmillan Co.	75
<i>Oxford Manuals of English History</i> , ed. by Oman, 6 vols., Scribners	3 00
<i>Paston Letters</i> , ed. by Gairdner, 4 vols., Macmillan Co.	10 00
Pauli, <i>Life of Alfred the Great</i> , Macmillan Co.	1 50
Payne, <i>Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen to America</i> , 2 vols., Clarendon Press	2 50
——, <i>European Colonies</i> , Macmillan Co.	1 50

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xi

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Pepys, <i>Diary and Correspondence</i> , "Chandos Classics," ed. Braybrooke, Warne	\$ 75
Plummer, <i>Life of Alfred the Great</i> , Clarendon Press	1 75
Pollock and Maitland, <i>History of English Law before Edward I</i> , 2d ed., 2 vols., Little, Brown	9 00
Prothero, <i>Select Statutes and Other Documents, 1558-1625</i> , Clarendon Press	2 60
Ransome, <i>Advanced History of England</i> , Macmillan Co.	2 25
———, <i>Rise of Constitutional Government in England</i> , Longmans	2 00
Reich, <i>A New Atlas of English History</i> , Macmillan Co.	3 25
Rhys, <i>Celtic Britain</i> , E. & J. B. Young	75
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———, <i>Same, Abridged Edition, "Social Science Series,"</i> Scribners	1 00
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Russell, <i>Life of Nelson, "Heroes,"</i> Putnams	1 50
Russell (G. W. E.), <i>Life of Gladstone</i> , Harper	1 00
<i>Scottish History from Contemporary Writers</i> , ed. by Powell, 4 vols., New Amsterdam Book Co.	5 00
Seeley, <i>Expansion of England</i> , Little, Brown	1 75
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Smith (Goldwin), <i>Three English Statesmen</i> , Macmillan Co.	1 50
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Smith (G. B.), <i>History of the English Parliament</i> , 2 vols., Ward, Locke (London)	6 00
Southey, <i>Life of Nelson</i> , Macmillan Co.	50
<i>Statesman's Year Book</i> , Macmillan Co.	2 00
Stenton, <i>William the Conqueror, "Heroes,"</i> Putnams	1 50
Stubbs, <i>Constitutional History of England</i> , 3 vols., Clarendon Press	7 80
———, <i>Early Plantagenets, "Epochs,"</i> Longmans	1 00
Tacitus, <i>Agricola and Germania</i> , trans. Church and Brodribb, Macmillan Co.	1 25
Taswell-Langmead, <i>English Constitutional History</i> , Houghton Mifflin	6 00
Taylor, <i>Origin and Growth of the English Constitution</i> , 2 vols., Houghton Mifflin	9 00
Taylor (Ida), <i>Lady Jane Grey and her Times</i> , Hutchinson (London)	4 00
Terry, <i>History of England</i> , Scott, Foresman (Chicago)	2 00
Thursfield, Peel, "English Statesmen," Macmillan Co.	75
Tout, <i>Edward I, "English Statesmen,"</i> Macmillan Co.	75
Toynbee, <i>Industrial Revolution of Eighteenth Century</i> , Longmans	3 50
Traill, <i>Life of Salisbury</i> , Harper	1 00
———, <i>Strafford, "English Men of Action,"</i> Macmillan Co.	75

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Trail, <i>Social England</i> , 6 vols., Putnams	\$21 00
——, <i>William the Third, "English Statesmen,"</i> Macmillan Co. . .	75
Trevelyan (G. M.), <i>England in the Age of Wycliffe</i> , Longmans . .	4 00
——, <i>England Under the Stuarts</i> , Putnams	3 00
Trevelyan (G. O.), <i>Early Life of Charles James Fox</i> , Harper . . .	2 50
Wakeman and Hassall, <i>Constitutional Essays</i> , Longmans	2 25
Walpole, <i>History of England since 1815</i> , 6 vols., Longmans . . .	12 00
——, <i>History of Twenty-five Years</i> , 4 vols., Longmans	20 00
——, <i>Life of Lord John Russell</i> , 2 vols., Longmans	12 00
Warburton, <i>Edward III, "Epochs,"</i> Longmans	1 00
Warner (B. E.), <i>English History in Shakespeare's Plays</i> , Longmans	1 75
Warner (G. T.), <i>Landmarks in English Industrial History</i> , Macmillan Co.	1 60
White, <i>The Making of the English Constitution, 449-1485</i> , Putnams	2 00
Wilson, Clive, <i>"English Men of Action,"</i> Macmillan Co.	75
Woodward, <i>The Expansion of the British Empire</i> , Macmillan Co. .	1 00

AN OUTLINE OF ENGLISH HISTORY

(Based on Cheyney's "Short History of England")

A. BRITAIN BEFORE THE COMING OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS, TO 449 A.D.

I. THE GEOGRAPHY OF ENGLAND: THE PHYSICAL FACTORS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. The British Isles. Influence of insularity on their history. The four great divisions. Area of England,—its length and breadth.
2. Coasts and rivers. Harbors and water ways (Thames, Severn, Trent, etc.).
3. Surface geography. Three regions: (*a*) undulating southeast; (*b*) great central plain; (*c*) mountainous north and west. (See map, Cheyney, p. 4.)
4. Climate,—mild, equable, and moist. Cause of mild climate. Fogs.
5. Forest and swamp land. Historic forests and swamps, the Weald and Fens. (See map, Cheyney, p. 9.) Later reclaiming of forests and swamps.
6. Products and resources of England,—minerals, cattle, grains, and fish are the most important.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 1-11.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 1-9.

II. PREHISTORIC AND CELTIC BRITAIN: THE BEGINNINGS OF CIVILIZATION IN THE ISLAND.

1. Prehistoric races: paleolithic, neolithic, and bronze-age men.
2. Julius Cæsar's invasions of Britain (55-54 B.C.). His description of the island. Results of his visits. No permanent occupation by Rome.
3. The Celtic race: Brythons and Goidels (Gaels). Subdivisions and descendants: Scotch Highlanders, Irish, Welsh, Manx, and Cornish.

4. Customs and institutions of the Britons. Manner of life. Industries. Tribal system and intertribal wars. British fortresses (*duns*). Chariots and arms. Religion. The Druids and their real status.
5. Summary: the Celtic period the first phase of British civilization.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 12-19.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 10-19.

III. EARLY ROMAN BRITAIN: HOW BRITAIN BECAME A PROVINCE OF THE GREAT ROMAN EMPIRE.

1. The Roman conquest and occupation of Britain. Causes for a new invasion. The Emperor Claudius and his lieutenants. Gradual conquest of the island. Boadicea (61 A.D.) and the suppression of revolt.
2. The Romanizing of the island. Julius Agricola (78-85 A.D.) and his work. General characteristics of Roman Britain. Military rule.
3. Roman towns. Great military stations — Isca, Eboracum, Deva, etc. — become towns. Number (*circa* 150) and importance of these. Influence of the Latin words *castra* and *colonia* on English nomenclature.
4. Roman buildings. Materials used and their permanency. Hadrian's great wall (121 A.D.). Survivals of Roman architecture.
5. Rural life in Roman Britain. The villas and the villages.
6. Roman roads, — number and character. The various great highways in the island. (See map, Cheyney, p. 24.)

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 20-27.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 20-31.

IV. LATER ROMAN BRITAIN: THE FLOURISHING AND DECLINE OF ROMAN CIVILIZATION.

1. Industries: mining, pottery making, cattle raising, agriculture. New methods introduced by Romans. Prevalence of manufactures and commerce shown by coins. Roman mints in Britain.

2. Language and religion. Prevalence of Latin. Roman deities, temples, and religious inscriptions. Christianity in Roman Britain. Bishops of London and York at Council of Arles (314 A.D.).
3. Growing weakness of Roman power. Heavy taxation affects wealth and population of the island. Barbarian attacks increase in frequency. Protective measures. The Count of the Saxon Shore. Picts and Scots.
4. Withdrawal of the Roman legions. Imperial ambitions of Roman generals in Britain. Clemens Maximus (383 A.D.). The pretender Constantine III (407 A.D.). Final abandonment of Britain (*circa* 410 A.D.).
5. Relapse of British into barbarism. Disorganized condition of the island. Rapid decline in civilization. Wars, invasions, and new settlements. Roman customs and institutions almost disappear. Roman remains.
6. Summary of the Roman period. More interesting than significant. A single episode. Roman influence on later English history not great.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 27-34.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 31-34.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION A

TOPIC I

1. Explain the term "insularity of England" and discuss its historical significance. What four great divisions are comprised in the British Isles? What is remarkable about the size of England?
2. Describe the character of the coasts of England. Mention a number of important rivers and harbors and locate them on a map.
3. Draw a rough map of Great Britain and indicate on it the general character of the surface geography and the chief rivers.
4. Briefly discuss the following in connection with the geography of England: (a) Gulf Stream; (b) the Weald; (c) the Fens; (d) mineral products.

TOPIC II

1. What sources of information have we in regard to the prehistoric men? Explain (a) Stonehenge; (b) Kit's Coty House.
2. Describe Julius Cæsar's two visits to Britain and tell in what way they were important. How had the Greeks and Romans heard of Britain?
3. Make a table showing the British-Celtic race and its chief branches. What elements in the population of the British Isles to-day are Celtic? What are some Celtic racial characteristics?
4. Make brief notes on (a) Cunobeline; (b) *dun*; (c) Druids; (d) Welsh.

TOPIC III

1. Why did the Roman government wish to acquire Britain as a province? Describe how the invasion began and the successes of the first Roman generals.
2. What caused the Iceni to revolt, and how was this insurrection handled by the Romans? What great English poet has written on Boadicea and her wrongs?
3. Who tells us so much about Julius Agricola and his work in Britain? Give a brief account of the results of Agricola's administration.
4. What evidence have we in English names to-day that there were many Roman camps and towns throughout Britain? Give examples.
5. What characterized Roman building and road construction? Trace on a map the chief Roman highways. Why are these still important?
6. Describe the Roman villa and villa life. Has there been anything in American social and economic history of the same type or kind?

TOPIC IV

1. In what ways did the Romans make use of the natural resources of Britain? How is the extent of Roman commerce indicated?
2. What proof is there of Christianity having flourished to some extent in Roman Britain?
3. Why was Britain likely to feel the decline of Roman power before other provinces? Discuss the weakening of Roman control and the causes of it.
4. What conditions prevailed in Britain after the withdrawal of the Roman troops? Why could not the Britons defend themselves from attack?
5. Discuss the significance and influence of the Roman occupation of the island.

B. ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND (449-1071 A.D.)

V. THE FOUNDING OF PAGAN TRIBAL KINGDOMS BY THE JUTES, SAXONS, AND ANGLES.

1. The conquests and settlements of the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles. (See map, Cheyney, p. 38.) Character of the invaders. Resistance of Britons. Extent of the English conquests by 600 A.D.
2. The early kingdoms, — their location, number, and relative importance: Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex. Term "Heptarchy." (See map, Cheyney, p. 55.) Political strife. Tendency to consolidation. Importance of tribal divisions.
3. Racial, linguistic, religious, and governmental characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon invaders. Their love of freedom. Political organization.

4. Barbarism and the relics of Roman-British civilization. Lack of trade and commerce among Anglo-Saxons. Roman remains. Village life in early England.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 36-44.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 35-46.

VI. THE CONVERSION OF THE ENGLISH TO ROMAN CHRISTIANITY, AND ITS RESULTS.

1. The mission of Augustine (597) and the progress of Roman Christianity in the island. Conversion of Northumbria by Paulinus. Pagan opposition of Penda of Mercia. Death of Edwin of Northumbria (624).
2. The Scottish missions from Iona in the north. Aidan and his task. Rivalry of churches. The synod of Whitby (664) and its results. Gradual disappearance of the Celtic church.
3. Theodore of Tarsus and the organization of the English church. The bishoprics. (See map, Cheyney, p. 56.) Growth of early English Benedictine monasteries: examples.
4. Summary of early church development. Growth of a well-organized national church, which serves as a model for the national state.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 44-51.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 46-53.

VII. THE CIVILIZATION, CULTURE, AND POLITICS OF THE CHRISTIAN TRIBAL KINGDOMS: HOW PROGRESS WAS MADE TOWARDS A NATIONAL STATE.

1. Revival of civilization in England. Archbishop Theodore and the monk Hadrian. Education and literature in the seventh and eighth centuries. Classical learning. The life and works of Bæda and Cædmon in Northumbria.
2. Strife for political supremacy among the three larger kingdoms. Offa of Mercia. Wessex triumphs over Mercia and Northumbria (830). Egbert as ruler.
3. Summary of the early Saxon period. Progress towards greater civilization and national unity since 449. Passing

of tribal kingdoms. Preparation for the creation of a national state under the West Saxon royal house.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 51-57.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 53-56.

VIII. THE FIRST DANISH INVASIONS AND THEIR RESULTS. THE RESISTANCE OF WESSEX.

1. The Danes. When, how, and why the Danes began to attack England. The characteristics of the Scandinavian peoples. Evidences of their activity and success.
2. Gradual conquest by the Danes of northern and eastern England. The record in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. Destruction of monasteries and towns.
3. The three stages of the Danish invasion: plundering visits, military occupation, permanent settlements. The Danelaw and its extent. (See map, Cheyney, p. 62.)
4. The resistance of Wessex to the Danish advance. The house of Egbert. Ethelred I and Alfred in 870-871.
5. Alfred's compromise with the Danes and his early reign (871-878). The renewal of the struggle and Alfred's great victory over Guthrum in 878 A.D. The treaty of 886 A.D. and its importance.
6. Continuation of the struggle, with Alfred again victorious. Alfred's important military reforms.
7. General results of the first Danish invasions. Immediate suffering but ultimate benefit to England from new race.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 59-66.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 57-67.

IX. THE ANGLO-SAXON MONARCHY AT ITS HEIGHT. ALFRED THE GREAT AND HIS DESCENDANTS TO EDGAR THE PEACEFUL (957-975).

1. Alfred the Great and his reforms. The revival of culture. Reforms in law and government. Foreign interests and relations with Rome.
2. The extension of West Saxon power under Alfred and his successors, Edward, Æthelstan, Edmund, and Edgar.
3. Condition of the English kingdom and people under Edgar the Peaceful (957-975). Country life: townships, agriculture, live stock, serfs, and slaves.

4. Town life in Anglo-Saxon times. Growth of *burhs* due to different causes. Characteristics of the borough.
5. Commercial interests. Growth of London in importance. Coinage and "moneyers."
6. Disappearance of barbarism and growth of civilization. Amusements and games.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 66-73.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 67-76, 80-82.

X. LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF ANGLO-SAXON LIFE. THE WORK OF DUNSTAN.

1. The culture of the tenth century.
 - a. Religious and secular poetry, — specimens of the latter that have come down to us.
 - b. Prose writings. Ælfric's works. Growth of Anglo-Saxon as a literary language.
2. The Anglo-Saxon church in the tenth century. Secular and regular clergy. Reestablishment and reendowment of monasteries under the influence of monastic leaders like Bishops Dunstan and Ethelwold.
3. The career and work of Dunstan as a churchman and statesman.
4. Edgar's reign the culminating point in the history of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy. Importance of the king and his great adviser as national leaders.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 73-78.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 69-76.

XI. ANGLO-SAXON GOVERNMENT. THE FORMATION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. Importance of the study of English government. Its strongly historical character. Origins of free institutions among German tribes.
2. The growth and development of government among the Anglo-Saxons to the tenth century. Typical conditions of Anglo-Saxon government under Edgar.
 - a. Central organs of government. The king, his position and powers. The witenagemot, its composition and functions.

- b.* Local government. The shire (later county) and its officers and court. The hundred and hundred court. Edgar's "ordinance of the hundred." Townships. Boroughs.
- c.* Administration of justice in the local courts. Procedure and method of trial. Ordeals. The "folk-right," "dooms," and "wergelds."
- 3. Anglo-Saxon ranks and classes: *eorl* and *ceorl*; *thegn* and *theoden*; *etheling* and *childe*; *caldorman*; freemen, serfs and slaves.
- 4. Summary of the later Anglo-Saxon period and of Anglo-Saxon government. The ultimate victory over the first Danish invaders and the establishment of national institutions and civilization in the tenth century. Problems for the future.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 78-83.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 76-81.

XII. THE OVERTHROW OF THE ANGLO-SAXON MONARCHY BY THE DANES. CNUT'S REIGN.

- 1. Elements of weakness in the Anglo-Saxon monarchy.
 - a.* Decentralization. Growth of great earldoms.
 - b.* Loss of freedom by masses of people. Decline of military spirit.
 - c.* External dangers from other nations.
- 2. Causes of the renewal of Danish invasions.
- 3. Reasons for the downfall of Ethelred II, the Redeless.
- 4. Founding of the Danish-English power. Cnut and his empire. English aspects of his reign. His foreign relations and general importance.
- 5. Decline of the Danish house and the Anglo-Saxon restoration. Edward the Confessor.
- 6. Growing weakness of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy as a system of government.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 85-87.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 83-89.

XIII. THE RESTORED ENGLISH MONARCHY AND THE NORMAN INFLUENCE IN ENGLAND.

- 1. England's relations with the continent. The Northmen and Normandy. Norman influence brought into England by Ethelred's marriage.

2. Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) and his character. Governmental and political conditions during his reign.
3. Earl Godwin of Wessex. The English and Norman parties. Victory of the English in 1051.
4. Normandy and its history. The Truce of God. Duke William of Normandy. His early career and his relations with England.
5. Death of Edward the Confessor. Earl Harold of Wessex chosen king (1066). The danger from Normandy.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 87-93.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 90-92.

XIV. THE NORMAN INVASION AND CONQUEST. HOW ENGLAND CHANGED RULERS.

1. The Norman invasion. William's preparations. Harold's difficulties. Battles of Stamford Bridge and Hastings. Results of William's victory. Edgar "the Ætheling" as the Saxon claimant.
2. The conquest of England. Events leading up to William's election and coronation. Completion of the conquest (1068-1071). (See map, Cheyney, p. 99.) Hereward. Completeness of William's work.
3. Summary. The Danish Conquest overshadowed in importance by the Norman Conquest. Governmental and economic effects of the latter very important. Three reasons for this: (a) it occurred at a critical period; (b) it was made by a people with genius for government and law; and (c) it brought England into closer contact with Europe.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 93-100.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 92-101.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION B

TOPICS V-VII

1. Indicate on a map (a) the landing place and first conquests of the Anglo-Saxons; (b) the location of the various tribal kingdoms; (c) the cities of London, Winchester, and York.
2. Discuss the racial, linguistic (including literary), and religious characteristics of the early English. Why were they pagans when other German tribes were Christian?
3. Give an account of Augustine's mission and of the progress of Christianity in England to the close of the seventh century. Why was the

victory of the Roman church at Whitby so important in England's history?

4. Describe in a brief way the political rivalries of the different kingdoms from the seventh century to the early ninth century. Why were Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex so much more powerful than the other kingdoms?

TOPICS VIII-XI

1. Discuss the first series of Danish invasions in regard to their causes, character, and results on England. In what way did they help English nationality and unity?
2. Give an account of King Alfred's reign, emphasizing the military, legal, literary, and national movements of the time. Why might Alfred be called England's first national king? What do you admire most in his life?
3. Describe the Anglo-Saxon system of government and law. What was the great weakness of the system as compared with modern systems of government?
4. Explain or comment on: (a) "Five Boroughs"; (b) Treaty of Wedmore; (c) *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*; (d) Æthelfæda; (e) Brunanburh; (f) Edgar the Peaceful; (g) *tun*; (h) *eorl* and *ceorl*; (i) Ælfric; (j) Dunstan and his reforms.

TOPICS XII-XIV

1. Why were the second series of Danish invasions more successful than the first? Give a brief account of the Danish-English kings, especially of Cnut. What were the qualities that made Cnut a great ruler?
2. Show how Norman influences entered England before the conquest, and discuss the politics of Edward the Confessor's reign. Why were William of Normandy's claims to the throne of little account and Harold's good? How was the question really decided?
3. Give a clear, connected account of the Norman invasion and conquest of England (1066-1071). What particular difficulties did Harold have to meet? Why was William's task not over after the victory at Hastings?
4. Explain or comment on: (a) the "Unready"; (b) Danegeld; (c) Rollo and Rouen; (d) Truce of God; (e) Tostig; (f) Hereward.

C. THE ABSOLUTE MONARCHY OF THE NORMAN AND EARLY PLANTAGENET KINGS (1066-1216)

XV. THE CHIEF RESULTS OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

1. Social effect of the Conquest. Norman aristocracy and Anglo-Saxon commonalty. Distribution of estates in England. Feudal ranks and classes.
2. Military results: introduction of feudal land tenure.

3. Administrative results: Norman earls, sheriffs, constables, etc. Entire change in secular official society. Normans in place of Saxons.
4. Religious effect of the Conquest.
 - a. Gradual replacing of Saxon archbishops, bishops, abbots, and others by Normans: notable examples.
 - b. Change of location of bishoprics. The cathedral cities.
 - c. Growth of the power and wealth of the church. Battle Abbey and other Norman foundations.
5. Economic effect of the Conquest. Influx of Norman-French artisans and traders. Rapid growth of the towns in Norman period. Mingling of the two races in the towns. Formation of a new third estate.
6. Linguistic effect of the Conquest. Norman-French added to Latin and Anglo-Saxon. Who used the different languages? Strength of the old tongue. Influence of Norman-French seen in middle and later English.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 102-106.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 102-104.

XVI. WILLIAM I'S REIGN (1066-1087). BEGINNING OF STRONG ROYAL POWER.

1. William I's great reign of twenty-one years. Relations with Scotland and Wales. The retention of Normandy.
2. William's refusal to recognize the supremacy of the pope. His ecclesiastical ordinances and their object. The amicable relations between William and Archbishop Lanfranc. Establishment of church courts.
3. William's attempt to maintain continuity of government in England. His great councils and his recognition of local institutions. The Danegeld or land tax. His laws or statutes.
4. The Conqueror's innovations in law and government. Forest laws and courts. The curfew (*couvre-feu*). Wager of battle in place of ordeal. The Domesday Book, — its compilation, character, and importance.
5. William's threefold position and powers. Strong despotic rule. The oath at Salisbury.

6. The Conqueror's appearance and personality. His arrangements for the succession. His family and their fortunes.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 107-113.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 105-115.

XVII. WILLIAM II (1087-1100) AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE BARONAGE AND THE CHURCH.

1. William II's bad reign of thirteen years. The life and character of "Rufus."
2. The two great contests of the time: (a) king and baronage; (b) king and church. Why the people supported the absolute monarchy.
3. Attitude of the great barons towards William II. Plots and rebellions. Why these failed. The Norman question. Control of Normandy gained by Rufus.
4. William Rufus and the church. His attitude towards religion: examples. The career and personality of Lanfranc. His death and the vacancy. Anselm and Rufus.
5. Misgovernment and oppression of Rufus's reign. Ranulf Flambard as chief extortioner. The mysterious death of the second Norman king in 1100.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 113-119.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 115-120.

XVIII. THE ACCESSION OF HENRY I (1100-1135). ASSERTION OF ROYAL POWER.

1. Accession of Henry I (1100-1135). His concessions to the church, baronage, and people, contained in his coronation charter. Other means of winning popularity.
2. Abilities and character of the new king. His successful conquest of Normandy. The battle of Tinchebray (1106). Fate of Duke Robert.
3. Henry I and the church. Settlement of old troubles. New troubles over papal claims and reforms. The investiture question and the struggle in England.
4. Henry I and the baronage. Suppression of Robert of Bellême. The failure of the Norman-English baronage to maintain feudal independence.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 119-125.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 120-127.

XIX. NORMAN-ENGLISH GOVERNMENT UNDER HENRY I. CLOSE OF A STRONG REIGN AND THE BEGINNING OF FEUDAL ANARCHY.

1. Comparison of Norman with Anglo-Saxon government. Greater centralization of the former.
2. Value of Henry I's well-organized plan of government in keeping the baronage under control. Numerous great councils and special councils.
3. The king's ministers. Two classes: (a) hereditary officers, such as marshal, steward, constable, and chamberlain; (b) appointed officers, who were usually churchmen and who did the real work, such as justiciar, chancellor, and treasurer. History and powers of these officers.
4. The king's court (*curia regis*). Its origin and character. Its judicial functions. Growth of its powers. Justices of the *curia regis* on circuit (itinerant justices). Administrative and judicial powers of justices. Value of connecting local and central justice.
5. The Exchequer. At Easter and Michaelmas the justices of the *curia regis* sat as barons of the Exchequer. Origin of the name Exchequer. Procedure and functions of the Exchequer in financial affairs. The Pipe Rolls.
6. Summary of Norman-English government. Importance of central organizations, such as the *curia regis*, circuit judges, and Exchequer in connection with the crown.
7. Uncertainty as to the succession. Henry's plans for securing the succession of his daughter Matilda.
8. Election and character of Stephen of Blois (1135-1154). His supporters. Failure of Stephen to control the baronage. Beginning of feudal anarchy. Disorganization of the central government.
9. The civil war between Stephen and Matilda. Alternate successes and reverses of parties. Lawlessness of the barons. Condition of the country.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 125-132.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 127-131.

XX. NORMAN-ENGLISH FEUDALISM. HOW THE FEUDAL SYSTEM WORKED IN ENGLAND.

1. The aristocracy and feudalism. The mediæval castle and its importance in the community.
2. Feudal land tenure and its obligations.
 - a. The fief (*feudum*). Tenants in chief and sub-tenants. Fealty and homage.
 - b. The feudal incidents: military service, aids, relief, wardship, marriage, forfeiture, escheat.
 - c. Duties of lord to vassal. The feudal contract. Feudal personal relations in combination with feudal tenure.
 - d. Land, personal and jurisdictional elements in feudalism.
 - e. The jurisdictional or governmental side of feudalism.
 - f. Military, judicial, taxational, and general administrative powers of lords. Immunity from royal officers and courts.
3. Feudal England. Presence of the elements of feudalism in later Anglo-Saxon times. Failure of elements to unite into a system. Effect of the Norman Conquest on feudalism in England. Development of Norman-English feudalism.
4. Peculiarities of feudalism in England.
 - a. Direct allegiance of all landholders to the king. The Salisbury Oath (1087).
 - b. Comparative orderliness of English feudalism due to the strength of the crown.
5. Feudal anarchy of later Norman period attributable to Stephen's weakness and to the civil war.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 132-139.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 131-136.

XXI. ENGLAND AT THE CLOSE OF THE NORMAN PERIOD.

1. The ending of the civil war and the compromise at Wallingford. Recognition of Henry of Anjou as successor to Stephen. Reforms.
2. Literary aspects of the Norman period. Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and Norman-French productions of importance. A transition period. Norman historians.

3. Norman architecture and building. Castles and churches. The great Norman cathedrals in the Romanesque style: examples of these.
4. Summary of the Norman period. An age of beginnings in many lines. General betterment and advance. New force and life introduced into England. The darker side of the Norman Conquest. Suffering of the people. Compensations for despotic foreign rule.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 139-143.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 102.

XXII. HENRY II AND THE RESTORATION OF THE ABSOLUTE MONARCHY. LEGAL REFORMS.

1. Importance of Henry II in English history. His influence on government and law. Position of the crown in 1154. Henry's character and disposition. The Angevin empire and its parts.
2. Administrative and Legal Reforms.
 - a. Lack of unity in English life and government. Need of reforms along national lines.
 - b. First task the restoration of order and strong central government. Henry's officers. Overthrow of the baronage and destruction of castles.
 - c. Restoration of courts and inauguration of new judicial system. The Great Assize. Crown pleas. Writs and fees. Development of circuit system.
 - d. New modes of trial. The origin and development of trial by jury through inquisitions and recognitions. The verdict. Changes in jury trial since early times. Disappearance of old forms of trial.
 - e. The Assize of Clarendon (1166) and the presentment or indictment jury. Character and contents of this assize. Sheriffs and justices.
 - f. The common law and the common-law courts. Growth of royal jurisdiction.
 - g. The sheriff's *tourn and leet*. Decline of local manorial courts.
 - h. The Assize of Arms (1181) and its importance.
 - i. Henry II as feudal lord. The feudal incidents and the practice of scutage. General decline of

feudalism in England and the growth of a strong central power.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 145-156.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 137-143.

XXIII. THE CONFLICT OF THE NATIONAL STATE WITH THE IMPERIAL CHURCH. HENRY II AND BECKET.

1. Danger to English unity from the church with its claims to separate power. Papal imperialism.
2. The clergy. Bishops, archdeacons, canons, and other officers of the church state.
3. The church courts and their importance. Cases over which they claimed jurisdiction. Value of the church courts. System of appeals.
4. The canon law and its use in England. Gratian. The practice of the canon law.
5. The number and extent of the clergy as a class. Seculars and regulars.
6. Separation of church and state. Appeals to Rome. Danger of "a state within a state." Papal power in England. Liability to conflict with strong royal power.
7. General as well as personal aspects of the quarrel between Henry II and Thomas Becket. Career of the latter to 1163. Explanation of his change.
8. The Constitutions of Clarendon (1164) and their contents. The archbishop's objections to them.
9. The exile, return, and murder of Becket in 1070.
10. Concessions by the king, his penance, and the final outcome of the struggle.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 156-166.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 143-164.

XXIV. THE CLOSE OF HENRY II'S REIGN AND THE CONTINUATION OF ABSOLUTE MONARCHY UNDER RICHARD I.

1. Reasons for Henry II's unpopularity in England. Hostility of the different classes.
2. The great baronial revolt of 1173 and its suppression.
3. The relations of Henry with Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. The policy of uniting Great Britain.
4. Rebellions of Henry's sons. Troubled close of a great reign.

5. The great scholars and writers of the age. Prevalence of Latin. Important governmental and legal works.
6. Richard I (1189-1199). (*a*) His character and interests. England and the Crusades. (*b*) Richard's part in the Third Crusade. His capture, imprisonment, and ransom. Means taken to raise the ransom by the governing powers in England. (*c*) The king's constant demands for money.
7. Character of the government during Richard's reign. (*a*) Continuation of Henry II's system. The great justiciars and the workings of the central government. (*b*) Extension of powers of itinerant justices and of the use of juries. (*c*) Indications of rebellion and dissatisfaction with the government. Disloyalty of John, discontent of barons, and popular revolts.
8. Influence of the Crusades on civilization and culture. Educational value of travel and contact with other peoples. Closer contact of England with the continent. Increase of trade and commerce. The third estate.
9. Richard's adventurous end and the question of the succession. Reasons for John being preferred to Arthur. Legality of John's succession.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 166-174.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 164-176.

XXV. KING JOHN (1199-1216) AND THE FALL OF THE ABSOLUTE MONARCHY.

1. John's character and importance in English history.
2. The three great occurrences of his reign.
 - a.* The war with France and the loss of the English possessions in northwestern France to Philip Augustus. Significance of this loss.
 - b.* The war with the church and the pope. Its causes and history. The interdict. John's submission to Innocent III and its results.
 - c.* The war with the barons. Why the barons revolted. History of the struggle. The winning of the Great Charter (*Magna Carta*) in 1215.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 174-180.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 176-181.

XXVI. THE GREAT CHARTER. HOW THE ABSOLUTE MONARCHY WAS FIRST LIMITED.

1. The nature and contents of the Charter.
2. The four claims it has to importance: (*a*) as a forced grant; (*b*) as a check on absolute monarchy on the part of feudalism; (*c*) as containing important governmental legislation; (*d*) as a precedent and guarantee for the future.
3. The attitude of John and of the pope towards the Charter.
4. Renewal of the war. The end of John's life and reign.
5. Summary of the period 1154-1216.
 - a.* The way prepared by Henry II for the growth of a united English nation.
 - b.* The personal power of the ruler marked in this period.
 - c.* Henry II's failure to create a permanent Angevin Empire also marked.
 - d.* New legal and governmental institutions in England were permanent until John's reign and some even longer.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 180-184.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 182-187 (extracts from the Great Charter).

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION C

TOPICS XV-XVI

1. What was the Conqueror's policy in regard to the lands of the Saxons? How did the Conquest affect society in England? Was this influence a permanent one? If so, how?
2. Discuss the transformation which took place from Saxon England to Norman England as regards state and church. Why was this necessary? How was it beneficial to government and religion?
3. Comment on: (*a*) Norman French; (*b*) Hildebrand; (*c*) forest laws; (*d*) wager of battle; (*e*) the curfew; (*f*) Domesday Book; (*g*) Salisbury Oath; (*h*) Lanfranc of Bec.
4. Discuss the following aspects of William I's reign:
 - a.* His relations with Rome and ecclesiastical policy. In what ways did he stand for a national church?
 - b.* His retention of old customs and institutions.
 - c.* His position as king and his personality and character. Was he just or unjust as a ruler? Was he a statesman?

5. What provision did William make for his children, and why did he not select his eldest son as his successor in England? Was he wise in his decision?

TOPICS XVII-XIX

1. What aspects of the reign of William Rufus are especially important and why? In what ways was Rufus a worse king than the Conqueror?
2. Why was the Norman-English baronage constantly giving trouble? Why was there an almost necessary conflict between the king and the church? Why did the people support the king in his contests with barons and clergy?
3. What was the position and significance of (a) Anselm of Bec? (b) Ranulf Flambard? (c) Walter Tirrel? (d) Robert of Bellême? (e) Robert of Normandy?
4. What claims had Henry I to the throne? How did he strengthen these with (a) the people? (b) the nobles? and (c) the church? Compare his reign with that of William Rufus.
5. Compare and contrast Anglo-Saxon and Norman government. Describe Henry I's system of central officers and courts. What useful purpose was served by the institution of the itinerant justices?
6. What causes might be assigned for the feudal anarchy of the period following Henry I's strong reign? What light does this throw on the problem of government? How did the people suffer from the civil war?

TOPICS XX-XXI

1. Describe the mediæval castle and discuss its importance as a military and social center.
2. What obligations and services were there in connection with feudal land tenure in England? What privileges did feudal lords possess of a jurisdictional or governmental character?
3. How did feudalism originate in England? Compare the feudal system of England with that of the continent. What reason would you give for the feudal anarchy of the later Norman period?
4. How did the civil war between Stephen and Matilda end? Give the terms of the agreement made at its close.
5. Discuss the literary aspects of the Norman age. What form did the building activities take? What style of architecture was used, and what examples of this style can still be seen in England?
6. Give a summary of the Norman period, noting important changes and improvements that took place.

TOPICS XXII-XXIV

1. What were the chief problems that confronted Henry II in England during the early years of his reign? How was he well prepared by character and temperament to meet these difficulties?
2. Discuss the origin of (a) trial by jury; and (b) indictment by jury. Trace the relationship of the twelfth-century juries to our present juries. Why was jury trial better than the old trial by ordeal? What other legal reforms of importance did Henry II make in the early part of his reign?
3. What were the questions most at issue between the government and the church in the great quarrel of Henry II with Becket? Which

party gained the final victory? What idea did Becket die for? Was a national church practicable at this time? Are churches national to-day? Give examples.

4. Explain or comment on: (a) Great Assize; (b) common law; (c) sheriff's *tourn and leet*; (d) the Assize of Arms; (e) scutage; (f) cathedral organization; (g) Constitutions of Clarendon; (h) Treaty of Falaise; (i) Henry II's sons; (j) Goliardic poems.
5. How was the problem of the Norman-English baronage solved by Henry II? Was this solution inconsistent with Henry's position and policy on the continent, and if so, how and why?
6. How was Richard I's reign an indication of Henry II's success in England? How was Richard more of a mediæval knight-errant than an English king?

TOPICS XXV-XXVI

1. Discuss the character of King John. Was his reign a help or a hindrance to Anglo-Saxon liberty? Justify your answer by arguments.
2. What were the three great episodes of John's reign in order of occurrence, and how did each affect the course of English development? Which, in your estimation, has most historical importance?
3. Give an account of the events that led to the granting of the Great Charter. Discuss some of the important rights granted in the Charter itself.
4. What four claims to importance has the Great Charter? Discuss each of these claims briefly. Why is the Great Charter almost as much a part of American history as of English history?
5. Explanatory comments on: (a) Prince Arthur; (b) Stephen Langton; (c) interdict and excommunication; (d) personal influence of royalty; (e) close of John's reign.
6. Give a brief summary of the successes and failures of the government between 1154 and 1216.

D. THE FORMATION OF A UNITED ENGLISH NATION AND THE RISE OF PARLIAMENT (1216-1336)

XXVII. ACCESSION OF HENRY III (1217-1272). ENGLISH CULTURE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1. Circumstances attending the accession of Henry III. His long and important reign and the changes that were taking place. His own small part in the history of the time.
2. England's progress in civilization.
 - a. Architecture. Appearance of early English or Gothic style. Examples of the new style. Slight changes in castles and dwellings save in the towns.

- b.* Education and learning. Rise of the great English universities through the development of the mediæval curriculum. Origin of Oxford and its growth and development. The early colleges. The students.
 - c.* Great scholars and great law writers of the time, — Roger Bacon, Robert Grosseteste, and Henry de Bracton.
 - d.* Chroniclers and historians. The church and learning. Monastic *scriptorii*.
3. The friars in England and their influence.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 186–195.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 188–207.

XXVIII. LIFE OF THE PEOPLE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. The origin and growth of the English towns. Effect of the Norman Conquest on town life. Rapid development in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Town charters and their importance. Size and character of English mediæval towns. Names of some of the chief towns of this time.
2. Commerce and industry in the towns. The gild merchants and the craft gilds. Their character and importance. Trade done at fairs held in or near towns. The bishop of Winchester's fair. The "pie-powder" court and its use. Numerous royal charters granting fairs and tolls.
3. Life in the country. The country villages inhabited by villeins and cotters. The lord of the manor and his *demesne* or domain. Duties and services required from manorial tenants. The manor court.
4. Ranks and classes. The serfs and their status, — bound to the soil. Criticism of villeinage or serfdom. Extent of serfdom in England in the thirteenth century. The position and status of freemen in manorial villages. Wide extent of class of freemen. Gradual merging of one class with another.
5. Importance of the thirteenth century in English history. The marked advance in civilization. Growth in

the number and importance of the national records.
Various classes of rolls.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 195-204.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 208-217.

XXIX. HENRY III'S REIGN. THE STRUGGLE OF THE NATION AGAINST FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

1. Henry III's two weaknesses and their results. Change in the character and attitude of the baronage. Gradual formation of a nation.
2. The ascendancy of foreigners in the government.
 - a. Henry's minority and rivalry between Hubert de Burgh and Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester. Hubert de Burgh's fall and the triumph of the foreigners.
 - b. The Poitevins and the Provençals. Promotion of the queen's relatives and others.
 - c. Comparison of foreigners and Englishmen as to ability and versatility. Influence of foreigners over the king and on the administration. Hatred of them by Englishmen.
3. Henry III and the papacy.
 - a. The thirteenth-century popes. Reasons for Henry's subserviency.
 - b. Papal taxation in England. Attitude of Englishmen towards papal projects. Condemnation of the king.
 - c. Papal legates in England. The sojourn and activities of Cardinal Otho.
 - d. Papal collectors. Italian and other foreign holders of English benefices.
 - e. Culmination of papal influence in 1257. The affair of the Sicilian crown.
 - f. Matthew Paris on England in 1257 and papal extortion and dominance.
4. The national movement of resistance and the rise of parliament.
 - a. The Great Council and its growth in power. Frequent meetings and constant criticism of the administration.

- b.* The baronial or aristocratic national party and its leaders. Career and character of Simon de Montfort to 1258.
 - c.* The parliament of 1258 and the Provisions of Oxford. Danger of civil war.
 - d.* The "Mise of Amiens" and the outbreak of the "Barons' Wars." De Montfort's victory at Lewes (1264).
 - e.* The parliaments of 1264 and of 1265 and their importance.
 - f.* Overthrow of the Montfort régime by Prince Edward at Evesham (1265).
5. Close of Henry III's reign.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 204-209.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 217-225.

XXX. EDWARD I'S EARLY REIGN. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LAW.

- 1. Accession and character of Edward I. His sense of nationality and his insular policy. Growth of nationality in thirteenth century.
- 2. The formation of a national, representative parliament.
 - a.* Acceptance by Edward I of the maxim, "that which affects all should be approved by all." How it was carried out.
 - b.* Representation of the middle classes in the parliament of England. Principle of "taxation through representatives."
 - c.* Sources of the representative principle in England. Development of representation in the thirteenth century.
 - d.* The great or model parliament of 1295, and its composition. The precedents it established.
 - e.* The abandoning of the system of three estates in favor of the bicameral system. Character and composition of the respective houses.
 - f.* The ecclesiastical lords. Convocation.
- 3. National laws. Edward I's great statutes.
 - a.* Relation of Edward I's work to that of Henry II. His fame as a legislator ("the English Justinian"). The age of great legislation.

- b.* Formation of the English statute law. Definition of statutes. Examples of some of the more important statutes of Edward I. (See Andrews, 139-144; Green, 172-173; Ransome, 208-212; Terry, 299-302.)
- 4. Confirmation of the Charters, 1297.
 - a.* Edward's strong government maintained by heavy taxation. Discontent of various classes in England. The crisis of 1297.
 - b.* The king agrees to the *Confirmatio Cartarum* ("Confirmation of the Charters"). Additional clauses. No taxation except "by the common consent of the realm," i.e. parliament.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 209-216.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 225-227.

XXXI. EDWARD I'S INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PROBLEMS. THE ATTEMPT TO UNITE GREAT BRITAIN UNDER ONE RULE.

1. The Jews in England and their expulsion by Edward I. Character of their lives and occupations in England. Reasons for their expulsion in 1290.
2. Edward I's conquest of Wales. (*a*) Character of the Welsh and the previous relation of Wales to England. The "marches" and the "lords marchers." (*b*) The conquest and settlement of Wales (1277-1284). Death of Llewelyn. (*c*) The pacification of Wales. Statute of Wales (Rhuddlan). The Prince of Wales (1301).
3. Edward I and the Scottish succession (1289-1292).
 - a.* Character of Scotland and her relations to England. Previous overlordship of England.
 - b.* Uncertainty of the succession gives Edward an opportunity to act as arbitrator. The award of Norham and its results. Edward's attitude towards Scotland after 1290.
 - c.* His conquest of the country in 1296. Removal of the Scottish crown to London.
 - d.* The Scottish national revolt under William Wallace. Wallace's capture and death (1305).
 - e.* Robert Bruce the Younger as a royal claimant. Edward I's last effort against Scotland in 1307.

- f.* The failure of Edward I's son to carry out his plans. Great Scottish victory at Bannockburn (1314).
- g.* The results of the bitter struggle. Border warfare and international hostility.
- 4. Failure of Edward I's plans for British unity. Estimate of him as a ruler and statesman.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 216-226.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 227-232.

XXXII. EDWARD II'S WEAK REIGN AND THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN COURT AND BARONIAL FACTIONS.

- 1. Edward II (1307-1327).
 - a.* Misfortune of a weak successor to Edward I. The new baronage. The court favorites. Confused and turbulent reign of twenty years.
 - b.* The opposition to Piers Gaveston. The Lords Ordainers of 1310.
 - c.* Supremacy of Thomas of Lancaster. Subserviency of parliament. Fall of Lancaster (1322).
 - d.* The Despenser régime (1322-1326). Treachery of Queen Isabella.
 - e.* Overthrow of Edward II and the Despensers by the baronial party under Mortimer.
 - f.* Edward II's deposition by parliament and his subsequent murder.
- 2. Edward III and the regency. Bad government. Edward III asserts himself in 1330. Mortimer tried and executed.
- 3. Summary of the period from 1216 to 1337. Consolidation of English and Normans into one race. Fusion of customs, institutions, and civilizations. England in advance of any other country in national unity.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 227-229.

N.B. This account should be supplemented by other reading.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION D

TOPICS XXVII-XXVIII

- 1. How did Henry III differ from his predecessors? Has this difference in character any special historical significance?

2. Describe the change in architecture from Norman to early English and cite examples of the new style.
3. Discuss the rise and early organization of the English universities and the scholarship of the time. How did education at this time differ from that of to-day in its aims and methods?
4. Explain and comment on: (a) scriptorium; (b) orders of friars in England; (c) court of "pie-powder"; (d) freeholders; (e) "patent rolls."
5. Explain how towns grew up in England, and the factors aiding the movement. What was the tendency in town government? How were the citizens organized for trade and commerce?
6. Describe the manorial system as it affected the life of the country people. How were freemen better off than villeins or cotters?

TOPICS XXIX-XXX

1. What caused the troubles of a political and governmental character that disturbed Henry III's reign?
2. Discuss fully: (a) foreigners in Henry III's government; (b) the subserviency of Henry III to the papacy; (c) Simon de Montfort as the leader of a national movement.
3. Explain or comment on: (a) Peter des Roches; (b) Poitevins and Provençals; (c) Cardinal Otho; (d) Provisions of Oxford; (e) Mise of Amiens.
4. In what ways was Edward I a greater king than his predecessors? What aims and ideals did he have? What tendencies in English development does his reign emphasize?
5. Sketch the parliamentary history of Edward I's reign, noting especially the growth of the representative principle.
6. Discuss Edward I's legal innovations and reforms. What limits were put on the royal power during the latter part of his reign?

TOPICS XXXI-XXXII

1. What place did the Jews occupy in the governmental, social, and economic life of England? What were the probable reasons for their expulsion in 1290?
2. What criticism, if any, would you make of Edward's policy in seeking to unite the island of Great Britain under one rule? Why did he fail?
3. Give an account of the relations of Wales to England both before and during the reign of Edward I. Who became Prince of Wales after Llewelyn?
4. What had been the relations of England and Scotland before the award of Norham? What caused the national revolt in Scotland, and who were its great leaders? Why did the Scotch succeed in the end, and how did this success come about?
5. What effect did Edward II's reign have on parliamentary government? What new political and governmental force appears, and how does it show power?
6. Discuss the events leading up to the restoration of royal power by Edward III.
7. Give a summary of the general results of the period from 1216 to 1337. What problem of foreign policy had still to be settled by the English nation?

E. THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR AND THE WARS OF
THE ROSES. TRANSITION FROM MEDIÆVAL
TO MODERN ENGLAND, 1337-1485

XXXIII. THE CAUSES AND EARLY EVENTS OF THE HUNDRED
YEARS' WAR TO 1347.

1. Causes of war.

- a.* Growth of national feeling and national government in France as well as in England. Attitude of French rulers towards English possessions in southwest France. The English king as a vassal of France.
 - b.* Other important causes of war: French aid to Scotland; maritime disputes and difficulties; rival interests of England and France in Flanders.
 - c.* Edward's claim to the French crown. The so-called Salic Law. The claim to the French crown a pretext and justification rather than a cause of war. National character of the great conflict between England and France.
2. The Valois house in France. Philip VI (1328-1350) acknowledged by Edward III. Causes for war operative (1330-1337). Change in English policy in 1337.
3. The early events of the war to 1347.
- a.* Political and social importance of the Hundred Years' War. Interest of the nation in it. Preparations for the invasion of France.
 - b.* The campaigns of 1338 and 1339 and character of warfare of the time. The naval victory of England at Sluys (1340).
 - c.* The invasion of Normandy and the victory at Crécy (1346). Reasons for English victories. The national character of England's army. The long bow at Crécy. The organization and generalship of the English superior to that of the French.
 - d.* The siege and surrender of Calais (1347). Importance of this acquisition.
 - e.* The attempt of Scotland to aid France is defeated in the battle of Neville's Cross. Capture of King David.

4. The truce made in 1347 and the reasons for making it.
Summary of English successes.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 230-238.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 233-245.

XXXIV. THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR AND CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND BETWEEN 1347 AND 1376.

1. Fourteenth-century chivalry.
 - a. Sidelights on the great struggle. The career and character of the Black Prince.
 - b. Chivalry and knighthood in the fourteenth century. Practices and rules of chivalric society, — more ideal than real.
 - c. Tournaments and knightly orders. Froissart the chronicler of chivalry in the fourteenth century.
2. The renewal of the war, 1355-1360.
 - a. Invasion of France by the Black Prince and the loss of the battle of Poitiers by the French (1356). Capture of King John of France.
 - b. First period of the war ended by the Treaty of Bretigny (1360). Importance of the treaty not really great. Its chief terms.
3. Religious conditions in England. Opposition to papal imperialism.
 - a. Growing feeling of nationality. Resentment of papal claims in regard to English benefices.
 - b. Method of appointing clergymen. Papal "provisions" and "provisors." Abuse of the practice in the hands of the Avignon popes.
 - c. The prohibition of 1342 and the Statute of Provisors of 1351. Poor enforcement of this and later statutes.
 - d. Extent of papal jurisdiction. Restrictions put on church courts and papal powers by the Statute of *Præmunire* in 1353.
4. The Black Death of 1348-1350 and its results.
 - a. Nature of the plague and the extent of its ravages. Its effect on secular and monastic clergy, and on the universities.
 - b. Economic significance of the plague. Rapid falling off in number of tenants of manors. Increase in

value of services of tenants and laborers. Rise in wages.

- c. The royal proclamation of 1349 and the Statute of Laborers (1351). Effect of attempting to enforce the statute.
 - d. Depletion of manors causes important concessions to the tenants. Disappearance of old burdens in the case of some manors. The discontent where old services are enforced.
 - e. The introduction of money rents and lighter services. The renting of demesne lands and the decline of the old manorial system. New status of villeins.
5. The renewal of the Hundred Years' War in 1369 and how it came about. Successes of Charles V and Bertrand du Guesclin against the English. English losses in western and southwestern France. Restriction of English power to the seacoast towns by 1377.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 238-246.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 246-258.

XXXV. POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND RELIGIOUS TROUBLES OF THE CLOSE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY (1376-1384). THE LOLLARDS.

1. Political corruption in England. Misgovernment and favoritism. Position and influence of John of Gaunt. Abuses of taxation and justice.
2. Growth and recognition of parliamentary power in government. The Good Parliament of 1376 and its reforms. Future responsibility of royal ministers.
3. Deaths of the Black Prince and of Edward III and the accession of Richard II at the age of eleven. General political and social conditions in England.
4. The political and social revolt of 1381.
 - a. Sources of national discontent among the masses. Hostility between classes and the causes of it. Popular preachers and socialistic tendencies.
 - b. The poll taxes of 1379-1381. Resistance to the tax collectors and beginning of the great revolt of 1381 in eastern and southeastern England.

- c. The history of the rebellion in and around London. Richard II and the rebels. His concessions and the fall of Wat Tyler.
 - d. Ultimate failure of the movement. Restoration of the old régime. What the effects of the movement were. General significance of the revolt.
- 5. The religious revolt. Wycliffe and the Lollards.
 - a. The fourteenth century an age of transition and of agitation. John Wycliffe (d. 1384) and the great religious revival.
 - b. Wycliffe's position and the character of his criticisms of the clergy. His attitude towards church property and the authority of church officers.
 - c. How Wycliffe incurred the charge of heresy. The threefold basis of his opposition to the church.
 - d. Spread of Wycliffe's views and teachings by the "poor priests." The name Lollards given to Wycliffe's followers in England. The Wycliffe Bible and its influence.
 - e. Attitude of the church towards Wycliffe. Archbishop Arundel's hostility. Wycliffe's retirement from Oxford.
 - f. Recantations by his followers numerous. Reasons for this weakness of faith in the first generation of Lollards. Later strengthening of faith.
 - g. The growth of Lollard views among different classes. The Lancastrian persecuting statute *De heretico comburendo* of 1401. Executions under this statute.
 - h. Political activities of later Lollards. Sir John Oldcastle. Persecution and practical extermination of Lollards in England. Influence of Lollardry.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 246-255.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 258-271.

XXXVI. FOURTEENTH CENTURY CULTURE AND THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF RICHARD II'S REIGN.

1. The growth of a national language and literature in England.

- a. Latin and French are largely superseded by English. Court pleadings in English (1362). English used in parliament.
- b. William Langland and his great poem of the common people, *Piers the Plowman's Vision*.
- c. Geoffrey Chaucer and his works. The picture of English society in *The Canterbury Tales*. His English compared with Langland's.
2. Political conditions under Richard II (1381-1399).
 - a. The three periods of his reign (1377-1399).
 - (1) Minority period, government by council and parliament (1377-1389).
 - (2) Period of moderate and popular government by king and parliament (1389-1396).
 - (3) Period of harsh and despotic rule culminating in the deposition of Richard and the accession of Henry of Lancaster as Henry IV (1396-1399).
 - b. Significance of the change of rulers in 1399. Henry IV a parliamentary king.
3. Summary of English development between 1330 and 1399.
 - a. Growth of nationality and patriotism. Failure of French policy due to geography and race.
 - b. Indirect effects of the war: greater intercourse with the continent, growth of the power of parliament and of national commerce.
 - c. Bad internal conditions. The Black Death and its results. Economic change and transition. Rebellion of the common people in 1381.
 - d. Period noted for progress in language and literature. The national language formed.
 - e. Attempted reforms in religion foreshadow the separation of the national church from the papacy.
 - f. Signs that the middle ages were coming to an end in the progress of education and of greater freedom of thought on the part of the laity.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 255-262.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 272-278.

XXXVII. THE LANCASTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY KINGSHIP AND THE CONTINUATION AND CLOSE OF THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR.

1. The Lancastrian parliamentary kingship.
 - a.* Growth in the power of parliament since Edward I. Concessions made to it by the crown. Redress of grievances in return for supplies. Importance of control of taxes.
 - b.* The four classes of powers obtained by parliament: (1) control of taxation; (2) control of legislation; (3) right to impeach royal ministers; (4) right to advise the king on all important affairs of state.
 - c.* Important privileges obtained by members of parliament: freedom from arrest, freedom of debate, and others.
 - d.* Henry IV's relations with parliament. The troubles of his reign. Numerous conspiracies and rebellions. Need of parliamentary support.
 - e.* Wales and England and the revolt of Owen Glendower. National feeling in Wales.
 - f.* The Percy conspiracy and revolt. Lancastrian victory at Shrewsbury (1403). Suppression of the Percys and of Glendower.
2. The continuation and close of the Hundred Years' War.
 - a.* Conditions at the close of Henry IV's reign. Accession and character of Henry V. The renewal of the Hundred Years' War in 1414.
 - b.* English successes: Agincourt (1415), conquest of Normandy, and Treaty of Troyes (1420) with its important terms as to Henry V's succession to the French crown.
 - c.* The change in the situation caused by the deaths of Henry V and Charles VI in 1422. Arrangements for regency in England and France.
 - d.* Tide of English success turned by Joan of Arc. Her history and her martyrdom (1429-1430).
 - e.* Continued successes of French. Desertion of English cause by Burgundy (1435).

f. Close of the war in 1453. England forced out of France save for Calais, which is held a century longer.

3. Summary of the early Lancastrian period. Appearance of new issues and problems in England's internal affairs.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 264-269.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 279-296.

XXXVIII. THE WARS OF THE ROSES. THE STRUGGLE OF ROYAL BARONIAL FACTIONS FOR THE CROWN.

1. Political and dynastic troubles in England. The nobility and their retainers. A royal baronage.
2. Opportunity for civil strife given by Henry VI's minority and weak kingship. Real causes of the Wars of the Roses to be found in the political and social conditions of the time.
3. The great Yorkist house and its claims and ambitions. The Lancastrian or court party and its leaders. Cade's rebellion (1450). Insanity of Henry VI and outbreak of war in 1455.
4. Progress of the struggle for the control of the government (1455-1460). Death of Richard of York (1460). Successful attempt of Yorkists to secure the throne.
5. Edward IV (1460-1483). Yorkist monarchy.
 - a.* Continuation of the struggle. Warwick the "king-maker," and the events of 1471. Yorkist triumph.
 - b.* Edward's good economic policy. The progress of the towns in government, trade and commerce.
 - c.* Education, and culture. The "benevolences" to the king from wealthy merchants.
 - d.* The foreign trade of England and the influx of foreigners into England. Effect of increased foreign intercourse and of alien immigration.
6. The succession to Edward IV. Ambitions of Richard of Gloucester. The fate of Edward V (1483) and his brother, Richard of York.
7. Richard III's character and the chief events of his short reign (1483-1485). The end of the Plantagenets at Bosworth Field. The new king, Henry Tudor, and his ancestry.

8. The Wars of the Roses in English history. Lack of principle or serious issue. Treachery and cruelty. Ruin of nobility and consequent weakening of aristocratic influence and power in government. Desire of the people for peace and order favorable to a strong centralized government.
9. Summary of the Lancastrian-Yorkist period.
 - a.* The parliamentary kingship and its troubles.
 - b.* The last period of the struggle with France and the failure of English foreign policy.
 - c.* The overthrow of the Lancastrian house by the Yorkist, which in turn is supplanted by the Tudor.
 - d.* Progress of the towns and the middle class and the absorption in material interests.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 269-276.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 296-305.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION *E*

TOPICS XXXIII-XXXIV

1. What opposing policies and tendencies brought about the Hundred Years' War? Which party in the struggle had the strongest cause, and why? What external events caused the war to begin when it did?
2. Discuss the question of Edward III's claim to the French throne not as a cause of the war but as a justification for attempting the conquest of France. When did the English rulers finally abandon the use of the French royal title?
3. Explain or comment on: (*a*) the change in English policy after 1337; (*b*) national interest in the great struggle; (*c*) English successes between 1340 and 1347; (*d*) reasons for the alliance of Scotland with France; (*e*) chivalry and knighthood.
4. How and why was the conflict renewed in 1356? Give the events leading up to the Treaty of Bretigny (1360) and state the chief terms of peace. Which side had so far gained most, and what reasons account for its success?
5. Discuss the ravages of the Black Death. What important economic effects did it produce? How was society affected by the economic crisis? Is a writer justified in saying that "the Black Death helped rather than hindered England's progress towards freedom in government and society"?
6. Explain or comment on: (*a*) the Hundred Years' War and chivalry; (*b*) national opposition to the imperial church; antipapal statutes; (*c*) changes in the manorial system; (*d*) the causes and extent of the French successes between 1369 and 1377.

TOPICS XXXV-XXXVI

1. Discuss the position and character of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and give an account of the assertion of parliamentary power in 1376. What important form of constitutional procedure was then established?
2. What were the fundamental conditions that led to the great political and social revolt of 1381? What was the immediate cause? Give some account of what happened in southeastern England, and of the results of the movement.
3. What general tendencies in European development are illustrated by the Wycliffe movement in England? Discuss the later history of the movement in connection with the "poor priests" and the Lollards. What caused the failure of Lollardy?
4. What is the most marked tendency in connection with language and literature in England in the fourteenth century? What classes and ideas do Langland and Chaucer represent? Which of these poets is most modern in (a) language and (b) thought?
5. What does the history of Richard II as a ruler seem to prove as regards the attitude of the English people towards absolute or tyrannical government? Show by an outline of the political history of Richard's reign that misuse of power brought about his downfall.

TOPICS XXXVII-XXXVIII

1. What gains did parliament make between 1295 and 1400? Describe the system of government under Henry IV. Why was this not really popular government?
2. Explain or comment on: (a) Lords Marchers; (b) Owen Glendower; (c) "Harry Hotspur"; (d) Henry V's character.
3. Give an account of the course of the Hundred Years' War between 1414 and 1453, noting the causes bringing about a renewal of the struggle and the reasons for England's ultimate defeat.
4. What principles and parties are represented in the Wars of the Roses? Trace the general progress of the contest from 1450 to 1485. What reasons can be given for the Yorkist successes at first, and for their final failure to keep the crown?
5. Discuss the development of the towns and of trade in England in the later fifteenth century. What class benefited most by this advance? How were politics and commerce connected during this period?
6. What were the results of the Wars of the Roses, and how did this struggle and the Hundred Years' War influence the course of English History?

F. THE EARLY TUDOR PERIOD (1485-1558). THE CROWN GAINS CONTROL OF BOTH STATE AND CHURCH

XXXIX. HENRY VII (1485-1509) AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW MONARCHY ON A FIRM BASIS.

1. The new dynasty and its place in English history.
 - a. Henry VII's claims and title. Defeat of all attempts to dethrone him. Simnel and Warbeck.
 - b. Tudor diplomacy as illustrated in foreign relations and royal marriages. Examples: the Spanish and Scottish marriages. Importance of these.
 - c. Character and abilities of Henry VII. His able adviser, Cardinal Morton. Other advisers.
2. The new system of government. Strength of Tudor administration.
 - a. Policy of preserving peace and order. Removal of disturbing factors. Executions for treason.
 - b. The nobility under the Tudors, — restrictions on them. The organization of the Court of Star Chamber in 1487. Its functions.
 - c. The creation by Henry VII of a "strong monarchy." Royal revenues. Careful financial policy renders the crown less dependent on parliament.
3. The position of parliament under the Tudors. Its powers weakened but not lost. Acquiescence of the people in the strong monarchy due to their desire for order and peace.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 278-284.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 306-311.

XL. COMMERCIAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF THE RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND.

1. The new commerce and the New World.
 - a. Encouragement of foreign trade by the Tudor government. Commercial treaties. The *Inter-cursus Magnus* of 1496.
 - b. Recognition by Henry VII of the Merchant Adventurers. The previous history of the Merchant Adventurers. Restrictions on foreign traders.

- c. Important commercial changes caused by political events and by geographical discoveries. Growing respectability of commerce.
 - d. The port of Bristol and the Cabots. England's interest in the New World during the sixteenth century. Her failure to colonize.
- 2. The Renaissance and the new learning in England.
 - a. The revival of classical learning on the continent and its introduction into England from Italy.
 - b. Erasmus of Rotterdam and his visits to England. The Oxford group: Grocyn, Linacre, Colet, More, and others of less note.
 - c. Reform ideas of the English scholars. More's *Utopia*. Reforms in education; Colet and St. Paul's school. Humanistic studies.
 - d. William Caxton and printing in England. Influence of printing on the spread of knowledge.
- 3. General progress in knowledge in England in early Tudor period.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 284–289.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 311–330.

XLI. HENRY VIII AND CARDINAL WOLSEY. THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

- 1. Henry VIII's government to 1527.
 - a. Death of Henry VII (1509). Condition of the country. Henry VIII (1509–1547) — character and abilities of the new ruler.
 - b. First period of Henry VIII's reign. His marriage. Wealth and luxury of the court. Political ambitions of the king in regard to the continent.
 - c. New royal advisers. Thomas Wolsey's rise to power. His attitude towards and influence over Henry VIII. Wolsey's titles and offices. His unpopularity with nobles and people.
 - d. Participation of England in the continental wars of the time. Campaigns in France. War with Scotland. Flodden Field (1513).
 - e. Wolsey as a foreign minister and diplomat. Royal interviews in 1520 and their significance. Failure of Wolsey's foreign policy.

- f.* Financial troubles of the government. The "amiable loan" and the opposition to it. Wolsey's increasing unpopularity. Appearance of new internal problems.
- 2. The question of the divorce, 1527-1531.
 - a.* Relations of Henry with Catherine of Aragon. Motives influencing the king towards a divorce.
 - b.* Question of the legality of his first marriage. Difficulties in the way of a satisfactory decision.
 - c.* Wolsey's failure and fall from power in 1529. His last year and death in 1530.
 - d.* Henry's efforts to secure a divorce from the church. The appeal to the pope.
 - e.* The English church forced to acknowledge the royal supremacy and make other concessions (Submission of the Clergy, 1530-1531).
 - f.* Failure of pope to give a speedy decision exasperating to the king. The growing breach with Rome.
- 3. End of the first period of Henry VIII's reign with the fall of Wolsey and the divorce question.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 289-297.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 330-341.

XLII. HENRY VIII AND THE ENGLISH REFORMATION. THE CHURCH MADE NATIONAL.

- 1. Earlier and later aspects of Henry VIII's reign compared. The character of the English Reformation. Remote and immediate causes of the revolt.
- 2. Agencies in the English Reformation: the king, parliament, and people.
 - a.* The king and the parliament of 1529-1536. Subservient character of Tudor parliaments. Attitude of parliament towards the king and towards the church. Its use as an agent of reform and a weapon against the pope.
 - b.* Tendencies and influences favorable to reform: (1) growth of the civil power at the expense of the religious; (2) growth of national pride and independence; (3) age of innovations and changes in life. Effect of these influences in bringing about the English Reformation.

- c.* The chief Reformation statutes, — their contents and effect. National character of the movement.
 - d.* Position of the English church by 1536. What remained to be done.
- 3. The passing of the monastic system in England.
 - a.* Monasticism and the papal power. Development of English monasticism. Condition of the monasteries in the sixteenth century.
 - b.* Abuses of the system and criticism of monastic clergy. Efforts at reform not thorough enough.
 - c.* Plan of Thomas Cromwell and the king to dissolve the monasteries and seize their property.
 - d.* The commissioners of investigation and the results. Completion of the suppression by 1540.
 - e.* Disposal of monastic wealth and lands. Provisions for the inmates.
 - f.* Destruction of shrines and relics. The iconoclastic movement. Prohibition of pilgrimages.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 297-302.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 341-347.

XLIII. HENRY VIII'S TYRANNY IN RELIGIOUS AND DOMESTIC MATTERS. CLOSE OF HIS REIGN.

- 1. The opposition to the Reformation in England.
 - a.* Attitude of certain scholars and churchmen towards the changes. Refusal by More and Fisher of the Oath of Supremacy. Their trial and execution (1535).
 - b.* Papal retaliation against Henry VIII. The excommunication and threat of deposition.
 - c.* Popular opposition to the changes seen in eastern and northern England. The Pilgrimage of Grace (1536) and its cruel suppression.
- 2. Ireland and the Tudor reformation.
 - a.* Previous relations of England and Ireland. The English Pale and Poynings's Laws.
 - b.* The rebellious Geraldines and their suppression. Lord Grey as English governor.
 - c.* Henry becomes "king of Ireland." Bitter feeling of the Irish. The Irish parliament of 1541. Attempt to anglicize Ireland.

3. The six stages of the English Reformation. Henry VIII's changes not deep. The Six Articles (1539). Influences making for doctrinal reform.
4. The gradual growth of Protestantism. Tyndale and his Bible. The conservative, moderate, and extreme types in religion. The authorization of the Scriptures in English. Prayers in English. No changes in doctrine under Henry VIII.
5. Henry VIII's social life. His six wives and his three children. His domestic tyranny.
6. The close of the reign. Fall of Cromwell in 1540. Last acts of royal tyranny. The king's death in 1547.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 303-309.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 347-351.

XLIV. EDWARD VI'S PROTESTANT ADVISERS. CONTINUATION OF THE WORK OF REFORM.

1. The succession to Henry VIII. Henry's will and its legality. How it was carried out. The ultimate failure of direct Tudor heirs.
2. Edward VI and the politics of his reign.
 - a. Establishment of the protectorate and the supremacy of the duke of Somerset (1547-1549).
 - b. Later domination of the duke of Northumberland (1549-1553). Position of the young king.
3. Religious aspects of Edward VI's reign.
 - a. Advance of Protestantism. The first and second prayer books. Services in English.
 - b. Destruction of images, relics, and shrines, and the abandonment of old customs and observances.
4. The completion of the Reformation. Doctrinal reform.
 - a. Last stage was alteration of religious beliefs by the introduction of Protestant doctrine. Repeal of the Six Articles. The articles of belief (1553).
 - b. Changes in religion dictated by the government and not by the people. Emphasis on conformity. Act of Uniformity (1552). Protestantism established by Edward VI's ministers.
 - c. The chantries and their dissolution and the general seizure of religious funds and property.

5. Reformation schools.

- a.* Edward VI's grammar schools and founding of other schools. Passing of monastic schools.
- b.* The English educational Renaissance and its significance.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 309-314.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 351-353.

XLV. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TROUBLES OF EDWARD VI'S REIGN. ACCESSION OF QUEEN MARY.

1. Economic problems of the age.

- a.* The inclosure movement and its results. Small and large farms. The grazing industry. Sheep farmers and sheep runs. Evil results of the inclosure movement.
- b.* Ineffective legislation against inclosures, and the failure of Somerset to remedy abuses.
- c.* The popular revolt (Ket's Rebellion) of 1549 and its suppression by mercenaries.
- d.* The fall of the Protector Somerset, and his subsequent execution. Continuance of the inclosure movement. Conditions improved later.

2. The Northumberland régime, 1551-1553.

- a.* Lack of ideals of good government. Bad economic conditions and bad coinage.
- b.* Political ambitions of Northumberland. His effort to divert the succession from Mary Tudor to Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law.
- c.* Mary Tudor's popularity in England. The complete failure of Northumberland's plot. Mary's accession in 1553. Arrest of the plotters.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 314-320.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 353-354.

XLVI. QUEEN MARY (1553-1558) AND THE CATHOLIC REACTION. FAILURE OF BOTH RELIGIOUS AND FOREIGN POLICIES.

1. Mary I and the Catholic reaction.

- a.* Execution of Northumberland. The new queen's early leniency. Her character and private virtues.
- b.* The Wyatt Rebellion and the subsequent executions of the Grey family and others.

- c.* The two projects of the new queen and their historical importance.
 - d.* Progress of the Catholic reaction and carrying out of the Spanish marriage. Philip II's attitude towards England and Mary.
 - e.* England at war with France and the loss of Calais (1558). Blow to English pride though beneficial to English nationality. Mary's regret.
 - f.* Restoration of papal authority. Cardinal Pole. The "kneeling parliament" of 1554.
 - g.* Catholic conformity and religious persecution in England. How Mary and her advisers went too far. Alienation of the people.
2. Closing years of Mary's reign.
- a.* Her ill health and her unhappy life. Her increasing devotion to the church. Persecution.
 - b.* Popular sympathy with the martyrs and hatred of the queen. Plots and conspiracies put down.
 - c.* The Catholic reaction closed by the deaths of Mary and Cardinal Pole in 1558.
3. General summary of the early Tudor period.
- a.* Great power of rulers. The monarchy almost absolute. Subserviency of other organs to the crown and privy council.
 - b.* The Reformation as a scheme of royal policy in England rather than popular revolt. The crown and the church. The church made national.
 - c.* Economic advance in towns contrasted with distress and suffering in the country through inclosures. Many reforms needed.
 - d.* The new culture of the Renaissance. Transitional character of the age.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 320-328.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 355-360.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION F

TOPICS XXXIX-XL

1. Discuss Henry VII's claims to the throne. What opposition did he meet with and how did he overcome it?
2. How did Henry VII show himself an able diplomat? Who were the

chief royal advisers and in what ways did they help strengthen the Tudor monarchy?

3. Give an account of the nature of Henry VII's government and the policies pursued.
4. What was Henry VII's attitude toward the nobility? How did he succeed in making England "a strong monarchy"?
5. Explain the meaning of the Renaissance and give some account of the movement in England during this period.
6. Comment on or explain: (a) Perkin Warbeck; (b) "Morton's fork"; (c) St. Paul's school; (d) Erasmus; (e) Merchant Adventurers; (f) the Cabots; (g) Caxton; (h) *Interkursus Magnus*.

TOPICS XLI-XLII

1. Describe the character of Henry VIII at his accession and the opening events of his reign. What reasons were there for England engaging in the continental wars of the time?
2. With what previous English statesmen and royal advisers might Wolsey be compared? What possible ambition made Wolsey favor the Spanish rather than the French alliance? How was Wolsey regarded by the nobles, people, and parliament?
3. Give the causes that brought about Wolsey's downfall. Discuss the question of the divorce from Catherine of Aragon and its first results.
4. How can the English Reformation be explained on broader grounds than that it was a quarrel between Henry VIII and the pope? What elements of national feeling and development entered into the movement? Trace the legislative progress of the movement (1529-1536).
5. Why did the English Reformation make the passing away of monasticism in England inevitable? What means were resorted to in doing away with the system? Who profited most by the dissolution?

TOPICS XLIII-XLIV

1. Why and from whom did opposition to the Reformation appear? How were the opponents of the separation from Rome treated by the Tudor monarchy? Give examples of both individual and collective opposition to religious change.
2. Discuss the reasons for anti-Tudor feeling in Ireland and the means taken by Henry VII and Henry VIII to bring Ireland under control of England.
3. Into what six stages does Cheyney divide the history of the English Reformation? Discuss the changes in religion made by the close of Henry VIII's reign.
4. In what ways were Henry VIII's first three marriages of political importance? Give an account of his family and the arrangements he made for the succession.
5. Into what political and governmental divisions does Edward VI's reign fall? What was the religious policy of the reign, and why was it so extreme? Describe the changes that took place and comment on their importance.
6. How did education in England have a chance to benefit by the religious change? Was full opportunity taken of this chance for improvement, and if not, why not?

TOPICS XLV-XLVI

1. Discuss the economic and social problems connected with inclosures. What political importance did the inclosure movement have between 1548 and 1552?
2. Give an account of the fall of Somerset and rise of Northumberland. Which of these men seems to you the greater? What were Northumberland's ambitions and how did they result?
3. What circumstances after her accession changed Mary's policy of leniency to one of severity? What party suffered most from this change? Contrast Mary's public and private character.
4. Discuss Mary's relations with the pope and Spain, and the effect of this Catholic policy on the loyalty of the people of England.
5. Summarize the chief characteristics of the early Tudor period, with special reference to the power of the crown and to economic problems.

G. THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH (1558-1603). THE
SUCCESSFUL MAINTENANCE OF THE LATER
TUDOR MONARCHY AGAINST ROMAN
CATHOLIC OPPOSITION

XLVII. THE ELIZABETHAN SETTLEMENT OF RELIGIOUS, POLIT-
ICAL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

1. Introductory. Causes of the greatness of the Elizabethan age.
 - a. The new queen. Her education, character, and importance. Her faults and weaknesses. Different estimates of her by historians.
 - b. Selection by Elizabeth of able advisers. Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, secretary of state (1558-1598). Sir Francis Walsingham.
 - c. The spirit of the age one of adventure and of patriotism. The English Renaissance. Individuality and aggressiveness.
2. The Elizabethan religious settlement and its results.
 - a. Importance of the religious question. The power of the sovereign to dictate in religious matters. The attitude of the people and clergy towards religious changes.
 - b. Reasons for the adoption by Elizabeth of a middle course in religion. The acts of Supremacy and of Uniformity of 1559, and the adoption of Edward VI's second prayer book and of the Thirty-Nine Articles of Faith. Definite establishment of Protestantism.

- c.* Retention of old forms and services places the church of England in a middle position. Its claims to historical continuity as a national church from early times.
 - d.* Results of the Elizabethan settlement. Insistence on uniformity of service and conformity. The enforcement of the Act of Supremacy by the Court of High Commission.
 - e.* The objectors to the Elizabethan religious settlement: (1) the Roman Catholics, who thought it went too far; (2) the Puritans, who thought it did not go far enough. Dismissal of Catholic clergy. Suppression of Puritan criticisms. Seeds of future trouble in the situation.
- 3. The Elizabethan political settlement. Maintenance of peace.
 - a.* Conditions at Elizabeth's accession. England's weakness and danger. The peace policy adopted by Burleigh and the difficulty of maintaining it. Shifting diplomacy from 1558 to 1587.
 - b.* Disturbing political factors. Respective attitudes of France, Spain, and Scotland towards England. Danger of a religious-dynastic war.
- 4. The Elizabethan social and economic settlement. Important reforms and innovations.
 - a.* The heritage from the early Tudor period of bad social and economic conditions. Inclosures, high prices and low wages, debased coinage, and other abuses. Pauperism and vagabondage.
 - b.* The first attempts at reform. Restoration of an honest coinage in 1560. Enactment of the Statute of Apprentices, in 1563, regulating wages, hours, and other matters. Long continuance of this law.
 - c.* Social reform legislation. Enactment of first poor laws in 1563. Responsibility of the parish for its paupers and vagabonds. Poor rates to be collected. Importance of new legislation.
- 5. Summary and review of the changes in religion, politics, society, and industry of the early Elizabethan period.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 330-339.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 361-374.

XLVIII. ELIZABETH AND MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. THE QUESTION OF THE SUCCESSION.

1. Elizabeth's court. The new aristocracy. Intricacy and confusion of court life. Personal intrigues, political plans, diplomatic negotiations, literature, and amusements inextricably mixed.
2. The danger from Scotland. Elizabeth and Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland.
 - a.* Mary's Tudor descent and claim to the English crown. Her French experiences and their influence. Her return to Scotland in 1561 in spite of English opposition. Mary's ability and cleverness.
 - b.* Religious and political changes in Scotland during the middle sixteenth century and their effect.
 - c.* Presbyterianism and Roman Catholicism in Scotland. John Knox. Relations with England.
 - d.* Mary's ambitions and plans in regard to the succession to Elizabeth. Elizabeth's refusal to recognize Mary as her heir. The unfortunate marriage of Mary to Lord Darnley.
 - e.* Mary's troubles in Scotland. Birth of her son. Intrigue with Bothwell. Murder of Darnley. The rebellion against her and the final collapse of her power in 1568. The "casket letters."
 - f.* Mary's flight to England and long residence in captivity (1568-1587). Summary of her career and character. The danger to Elizabeth.
3. Internal difficulties of England. The problem of the succession. Elizabeth's marriage projects.
 - a.* Anxiety of the English people for Elizabeth's marriage. Insecurity of the Protestant succession. Difficulty of finding a suitable consort. Elizabeth and Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. Obstacles in the way of their union.
 - b.* Political and diplomatic importance of Elizabeth's choice of a consort. Her many courtships and overtures from foreign suitors. Value of her spinsterhood. Was it the best policy?
4. Summary and conclusion. The solution of the problem of Mary Queen of Scots not fully determined, but largely

so, and the question of the succession still an open one through Elizabeth refusing to marry.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 339-346.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 374-382.

XLIX. RELIGIOUS AND FOREIGN POLICY OF ELIZABETH'S GOVERNMENT. PURITANS AND CATHOLICS.

1. Internal religious problems.
 - a. Serious increase of Puritanism. Clergy, people, and parliament all affected. The persecution of the Puritans from 1570 on. Strength of the new movement.
 - b. The Catholic Reformation and reaction, and its effect on England. The Jesuits and the seminary priests from Douai.
 - c. The political danger from the Catholics. Plots and rebellions on behalf of Mary Queen of Scots (1569-1570). Papal excommunication and deposition of Elizabeth.
 - d. Anti-Catholic legislation by parliament. Recusancy Laws. Arrest and execution of Jesuits and seminary priests. The Ridolfi Plot (1571) and its suppression.
2. Foreign problems. England and the continent.
 - a. Danger of foreign attack and invasion warded off by diplomacy. Use made of the conflict between Spain and the Netherlands and of the struggle in France between the Catholics and the Huguenots.
 - b. Hostility between Spain and France. Marriage negotiations with both sides.
 - c. Character of the Catholic plots against Elizabeth. Complicity of Spain in these plots. Dismissal of the Spanish ambassador (1583).
3. Elizabeth's position after twenty-five years of rule. Parties supporting her.
 - a. Those who had become loyal adherents of the national church.
 - b. Those whose feelings of patriotism had been aroused by the success of Elizabethan government along national lines.

- c. Religious and political motives unite to form a strong national feeling in support of the queen and the maintenance of a Protestant monarchy.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 347-352.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 382-394.

L. ELIZABETHAN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE. ENGLISH SEAMEN AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

1. Increase of trade and commerce. Exploration.
 - a. Merchant adventurers. Influx of foreign artisans. The weaving industry and its development. Export of cloth from England.
 - b. The import trade from the continent, the Levant, and the Baltic.
 - c. Commercial exploration. The passage to India and China. Results of Willoughby and Chancellor's northern expedition.
 - d. The Muscovy Company. Other chartered companies, especially the East India Company (1603).
2. Colonial and maritime enterprise and friction with Spain. Elizabethan seamen.
 - a. Failure of Gilbert's colony (1583) in Newfoundland, of Raleigh's settlements at Roanoke in Virginia (1585-1587), and of Gosnold's colony in Maine (1602).
 - b. The far northern voyages of Frobisher (1576) and of Davis (1585) and later of Hudson and Baffin. Small results of such expeditions.
 - c. More profitable voyages to the south. The African-American slave trade and England's participation in it. Sir John Hawkins's expeditions for slaves and the profit in them.
 - d. Spanish opposition to English traders in the New World. Maritime conflicts. Growing enmity between the two nations. English pirates in the West Indies. Religious and political effects of this hostility. Unofficial naval war.
 - e. The great adventurer Sir Francis Drake and his expeditions against the Spanish colonies. His circumnavigation of the globe (1577-1580).

- f.* The Channel freebooters and their activities against foreign commerce. Position of England on the sea a strong and aggressive one. Development of strong nationality.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 352-361.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 394-403.

LI. THE EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, AND THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

1. Babington's Plot (1586) and its results. Mary's complicity. Her trial and conviction before a court of English noblemen. Parliament's petition for her execution and the story of Elizabeth's hesitation. Mary's death (February, 1587).
2. Effect of Mary's execution on the political situation. War with Spain and the story of the Armada.
 - a.* The death of Mary opens the question of the succession. Her claims to the English throne bequeathed to Philip II of Spain.
 - b.* War with Spain inevitable from other causes: English help to the Netherlands, English interference with Spanish commerce, English privateering and freebooting, and the religious issue all important.
 - c.* Causes that had delayed war on the part of Spain. Preparation for the attack on England. Drake's descent on Cadiz. Elizabeth's deceitful diplomacy no longer able to maintain peace.
 - d.* The Spanish Armada and its defeat (1588). The English forces. Great sea captains. Loyalty of English Catholics. The events of July 30, 1588. Losses of the Armada in fighting and its dispersal by storm.
 - e.* English aggression against Spain. Continuation of the war to Philip II's death in 1598. Success of the English on the seas. Spain's material losses and loss of prestige as a power.
3. Success and glory of the last years of Elizabeth's reign. Subsidence of Catholic political agitation after 1587-1588. Passing of the danger from foreign invasion before the growth of a spirit of nationality and patriotism.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 361-367.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 403-408.

LII. LATER ELIZABETHAN REFORMS AND THE PROGRESS IN ENGLISH CIVILIZATION.

1. The Elizabethan poor law of 1601. Progress made during the reign.
 - a. Need of additional poor-law legislation. Prevalence of pauperism and vagabondage. Contemporary descriptions of social conditions and of the vagabonds of the age. Punishments for vagabondage.
 - b. Provision made for houses of correction and for almshouses out of taxes and voluntary subscriptions. Continuance of the poor rates.
 - c. General summary of poor laws in the great statute of 1601 and the establishment of overseers for the poor in each parish. Regular taxation for maintenance of the system. Statute in force to 1834.
2. Growth in wealth among middle and upper classes due to long periods of peace, economic advances in agriculture, grazing, and internal and external commerce. Better methods of living among all classes and higher refinement. The English social renaissance.
3. Changes in dress, eating, and social customs. Description of Elizabethan dress and its extravagance. Puritan condemnation of vanities. The emptiness of court life and preferments. The poet Spenser on the courtier. Growth in the use of wine and the introduction of tobacco. Greater use of tableware.
4. Changes and improvements in building. Disappearance of castles and the appearance of graceful Elizabethan manor houses with large windows and fine grounds. Wealth in land and buildings. Interest in architecture. The cultural renaissance in England.
5. Elizabeth's enjoyment of the life of the time. Her great "progresses" throughout England at the expense of her subjects. Entertainments in her honor: plays, pageants, and festivals. Her wit and learning put to frequent use.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 367-374.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 408-412.

LIII. ELIZABETHAN CULTURE. SUMMARY OF A GREAT REIGN.

1. Elizabethan drama. The general love for shows. Various forms of dramatic writing and the varying talent of the writers. Occasions for dramatic performances, masques, interludes, and plays. Golden age of the English drama.
2. Elizabethan literature. The great writers of poetry, prose, and drama.
 - a. Influence of the new learning of the renaissance in producing a new literature. Individual and personal note in literature. Expression of inward thoughts and feeling rather than of conventional ideas and viewpoints.
 - b. The classical influence. Familiarity of upper classes with Greek and Latin. Italian classical and vernacular influence. Petrarch and his sonnets. The English poets Wyatt and Surrey in the early Tudor period.
 - c. Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586) and his career. His noble character and literary eminence. The best type of sixteenth-century gentleman.
 - d. Edmund Spenser (1552-1599). His education and career in England and Ireland. *The Shepherd's Calendar* (1579) his first notable poem. His greatest poem *The Faerie Queene* (1590-1596). The Spenserian stanza.
 - e. Wonderful variety of Elizabethan literature. Almost equal distribution between prose and verse. Richard Hooker (1553-1600), the author of the *Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, a great prose treatise defending the established church.
 - f. Elizabethan historians. William Camden (1551-1623), the great historian and antiquary, author of several important works, especially the *Britannia*. Holinshed's *Chronicle* and Hakluyt's *Voyages*. The great amount of pamphlet literature of a controversial nature.
 - g. Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the great philosopher and essayist. Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618) as an author. His great versatility in prose

and poetry. His *History of the World*. Example of his verse.

- h. Elizabethan dramatic writers. Ben Jonson (1573–1637) and his influence. Classical influence and contemporary life reflected in his plays. Other dramatists, Marlowe, Greene, Beaumont and Fletcher. Wealth of dramatic verse.
 - i. Shakespeare and the Elizabethan drama. Prevalence of plays and the appearance of the three London theaters. Writers of plays. Little known of the greatest playwright, William Shakespeare (1564–1616).
 - j. Shakespeare's remarkable genius as a poet and dramatist. The sources of his plays. His English historical plays. National feeling reflected in the drama. Shakespeare's description of England.
 - k. Survival of Elizabethan literature into the next period to 1640. The tradition of lofty themes and dignity of language carried on by John Milton, the great seventeenth-century poet and prose writer.
3. The close of Elizabeth's reign. Passing of the queen's older advisers. Prosperity of England. Brilliance of court life with new figures. Sorrows of the old queen. The execution of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (1601). The last days of Elizabeth. Her death in 1603 at the age of seventy. Tributes to her character.
 4. Summary of the period of Elizabeth. The services of the queen and the good results achieved by her policy of peace. Conditions at the close of her reign. England a great Protestant nation with important external interests. Her connection with the age and her part in its history. Tributes to her greatness.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 373–381.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 412–417.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION G

TOPICS XLVII–XLVIII

1. What conditions existing in the middle sixteenth century tended to make the reign of Elizabeth a great one? How did the new queen show ability? Discuss her character.

2. Discuss the causes, character, and results of the religious settlement of 1558-1559. Who objected to such a settlement and why?
3. Explain or comment on: (a) character of Elizabethan foreign policy; (b) Elizabethan social conditions and their reform; (c) Economic legislation of the early part of the reign.
4. Discuss the relations of England and Scotland and of their respective rulers between 1558 and 1568, noting the character and actions of Mary Queen of Scots.
5. What were some of the internal problems that Elizabeth had to face, and how was the important question of her marriage dealt with?
6. Explain or comment on: (a) Elizabeth's court; (b) John Knox; (c) Darnley; (d) the "casket letters"; (e) the Dudley family.

TOPICS XLIX-L

1. What were the two great religious problems of Elizabeth's reign and how did the government deal with them?
2. Explain or comment on: (a) the Douai priests; (b) Recusancy Laws; (c) Campion and Parsons; (d) the Ridolfi Plot.
3. Discuss the position and prospects of the Elizabethan monarchy twenty-five years after Elizabeth's accession.
4. What stimulus was given to English manufactures during this period? In what ways did commercial expansion show itself?
5. Who were some of the great English explorers of this time and what discoveries were made that were important?
6. Give an account of the maritime relations of England and Spain and of the activities of Sir Francis Drake.

TOPICS LI-LIII

1. Why was the execution of Mary Queen of Scots a matter of political expediency? How did it bring the political-religious situation to an issue?
2. Give an account of the Spanish Armada and its defeat. How did the English people show their loyalty to the Tudor monarchy in this crisis? What did the English victory signify?
3. Discuss the measures of social reform passed during Elizabeth's later reign, noting especially the law of 1601.
4. What were the chief outward manifestations of material prosperity in Elizabethan England? How was the Renaissance spirit of the age shown? How did the queen stimulate display?
5. What were the chief reasons for the great literary movement of the age of Elizabeth? Mention some of the poets, dramatists, and prose writers of note and the chief work of each.
6. What changes were apparent at the close of Elizabeth's great reign that indicated the passing of the Tudor system?
7. Give a summary of the general characteristics and chief problems of the period 1558-1603. Who or what was responsible for the success of England in meeting internal and external difficulties?

H. THE PERSONAL MONARCHY OF THE EARLY STUARTS (1603-1640) AND THE GREAT REBELLION AND COMMON-WEALTH (1640-1660)

LIV. THE STUART PERIOD AND ITS CHIEF PROBLEMS. BEGINNING OF JAMES I'S REIGN.

1. The new ruler and his claims to the succession. The English Stuart rulers and their place in English history. Unfortunate history of this royal house.
2. Character of the new king. His attitude in religious matters, his political views, his unattractive personal appearance and habits, his mental limitations and lack of tact, his general lack of statesmanship.
3. The two great problems of the seventeenth century.
 - a. Whether England should be Anglican or Puritan.
 - (1) The established church. Growing opposition to the Elizabethan church system.
 - (2) Puritanism and its growth. What the Puritans wished and how the parties ranged themselves. Presbyterianism.
 - b. Whether England should be an absolute or a limited, parliamentary, monarchy.
 - (1) The royalist ideal of government. Tudor absolutism and the reaction against it. Growing strength of parliament in the later Tudor period. Opposition to Elizabeth.
 - (2) Opportunity given to assert parliamentary powers with a new ruler. Strong precedents for parliamentary government in England. Growth of a strong constitutional party affiliated, in part, with Puritanism.
 - (3) The Stuart attitude towards parliamentary government as expressed by James I in his speeches and writings. The "divine right of kings."
4. The beginning of the new reign.
 - a. James's journey to London. The Millenary Petition and what came of it. The Hampton Court Conference and the king's participation in it.

- b.* Ecclesiastical legislation of 1604 and its results.
- c.* The translating, editing, and publication of King James's Bible (1611). Its linguistic and literary value. The king's interest in the work.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 383-391.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 418-432.

LV. JAMES I'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES. PROMINENT MEN OF THE AGE.

1. King James and the Roman Catholics.
 - a.* Reasons for hopes of favor to the Catholics from the new king. Influences against lenient treatment of Catholics. Recusancy Laws.
 - b.* Formation of the great Gunpowder Plot (1604). How it was discovered and the plotters punished. Influence of this plot on later political-religious policy. Fear of Catholic rebellion.
2. Problem of the relations of England and Scotland. James's attempts at the union of the two kingdoms. Opposition from parliament. The *post nati* decision (1608).
3. King James's foreign policies and their results.
 - a.* Dominance of the king in foreign affairs. The unpopular peace with Spain. Treaties with France and the Netherlands.
 - b.* New political and religious problems of the continent. The Thirty Years' War and England's part in it by marriage alliance.
 - c.* James I and the Spanish marriage negotiations. Difficulties in the way of such a marriage. History of the negotiations. Prince Charles's trip to Spain and adventures there in 1623.
 - d.* The break with Spain and alliance with the French royal house at the close of James's reign. Poor results of foreign policy.
4. Prominent men of the reign.
 - a.* The royal favorites, — Robert Carr, earl of Somerset, and George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.
 - b.* The Elizabethans, — Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury (d. 1612), Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam,

and Sir Walter Raleigh. Their careers and characters. Disappearance of Elizabethans.

- c. The Puritans and parliamentarians, — Sir Edward Coke, John Selden, and John Pym as types.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 391-403.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 432-443.

LVI. COLONIZATION AND COMMERCIAL EXPANSION. QUARRELS BETWEEN THE KING AND HIS PARLIAMENTS.

1. Colonial projects. Exploration and adventure under Elizabeth followed by colonization in America under James I. Two colonial movements.
 - a. Beginning of the American colonies through the following up of Raleigh's ideas. The Virginia Company and the founding of Jamestown (1606-1607). Colonization on an aristocratic and commercial basis.
 - b. New England settlements. Failure of the settlement in Maine (1606). The "Pilgrim Fathers" (1620) and the great Puritan emigration of the early seventeenth century. Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay as types of Puritan colonies.
2. Commercial expansion and development. The East India Company (1603) and other trading companies.
3. James I and his parliaments. Differences of opinion between king and commons. Parliamentary history of the reign.
 - a. Financial disputes and differences during the four sessions of the first parliament (1604-1611).
 - b. The Addled Parliament (1614) fails to pass any measures and is dissolved.
 - c. The third parliament (1621-1622): two sessions, and its stand against absolutism. The Great Protestation and the attack on Bacon and the monopolists. Strength of parliament.
 - d. The fourth and last parliament (1624-1625): impeaches the Lord Treasurer Middlesex, but adopts a more friendly attitude towards the king.

4. The end of the reign of James I in 1625. Growth of reform ideas in both government and religion.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 403-410.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 428-430, 443-455.

LVII. CHARLES I, BUCKINGHAM, AND PARLIAMENT. HOW THE PETITION OF RIGHT WAS FORCED FROM THE KING.

1. Continuity of Stuart policy under Charles I (1625-1649). Opposition to Buckingham.
 - a. Appearance and character of the new king. His obstinacy and his faith in the divine right of kings. Dominance of Buckingham in state affairs.
 - b. The war with Spain and the failure of the plans made by the king and Buckingham in regard to the Netherlands, France, and Cadiz. Mismanagement of the war.
 - c. Differences of opinion with France lead to war. Failure of Buckingham's expedition to Rhé (1628).
 - d. General reasons for the failure of foreign undertakings found in the lack of popular support.
2. Charles and his first three parliaments (1625-1629).
 - a. The first parliament and its attitude as to Buckingham's control of supplies and influence over the king. Its dissolution.
 - b. The second parliament (1626) impeaches Buckingham and is summarily dissolved.
 - c. Discontent aroused by military law and practices, forced loans, and other arbitrary acts. The Five Knights case of 1627.
 - d. The third parliament, in 1628, and the Petition of Right.
 - (1) Wentworth, Eliot, and Pym as leaders. The granting of the Petition of Right during the first session. Its chief provisions.
 - (2) The Petition of Right in relation to and in comparison with the Great Charter as a fundamental constitutional document. (a) It was forced from the king by the representatives of the people, and (b) it marks the beginning of a period of positive assertion of the powers of parliament.

- (3) Parliament again attacks Buckingham and is prorogued, or adjourned, by the king.
- 3. Murder of Buckingham at Portsmouth by Felton in 1629 does not settle any fundamental questions. Way opened for Wentworth as a royal adviser.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 410-416.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 455-460.

LVIII. THE RELIGIOUS AND GOVERNMENTAL ISSUES AND THE INAUGURATION OF CHARLES I'S PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

1. The second session of the third parliament in 1629. Important questions at issue, religious and political.
 - a. The question of religion. The adherence to old forms and ceremonies. Puritan opposition to so-called "innovations in religion." This opposition approved by parliament and most of the people but condemned by the king and his advisers.
 - b. The question of tonnage and poundage, or the right to collect customs duties without the consent of parliament on the plea that they were not taxes. Parliament claims that they are taxes.
 - c. The crisis of the session of 1629. The stormy passage of Eliot's resolutions. Parliament dissolved and Eliot and other members arrested and imprisoned in the Tower.
2. The period of Charles I's personal government (1629-1640). Efficiency of absolute government.
 - a. What the attempt to rule without parliament meant. The continental trend towards absolute monarchy and England's danger.
 - b. Government by the king and privy council. Efficient royal councilors, — Weston, Wentworth, Laud, and Noy.
 - c. The successes of the personal government. Peace with foreign countries. Attempt to maintain order at home through strong royal courts.
 - d. The king's persecution of Sir John Eliot. His death in prison and burial in London in 1632.
 - e. Difficulties over religion and finances. Prosecution of Puritans before the royal tribunals of the Star Chamber and High Commission. Cases of

Leighton, Prynne, Bastwick, Burton, and others. Laud's aggressiveness.

- f.* The metropolitical visitation and its results. The observance of Sunday and the Declaration of Sports. Antagonism aroused by these measures.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 416-424.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 460-464.

LIX. ABUSES OF THE PERSONAL GOVERNMENT. GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE PERIOD TO 1640.

1. Financial expedients of Charles I's personal government.
 - a.* Need of money in spite of financial reform and peace policy. The resort to distraint of knight-hood, monopolies, and forest fines.
 - b.* The need of special funds leads to the first levy of ship money, in 1634, from all seaport towns.
 - c.* Hampden's refusal to pay and the great ship-money case in 1638. Weakness of government's contention. Subserviency of the judges.
2. Wentworth's career as a royal adviser and minister.
 - a.* As president of the Council of the North to 1632, and in Ireland as lord deputy (1632-1639).
 - b.* Wentworth's motto, "Thorough." His able administration in Ireland.
 - c.* His return to England in 1639. Becomes earl of Strafford. His character and his ideals of efficient absolute government.
3. Summary of the period 1603-1640.
 - a.* Rising spirit of independence in England. Political and religious issues interwoven. Financial needs of the government cause crisis in taxation.
 - b.* Lack of tact and judgment in matters of home and foreign policy on the part of James I and Charles I causes disputes with parliament and the alienation of the people from the crown.
 - c.* Charles I's personal government adds to this feeling of distrust by verging on tyranny and ignoring the representative side of government and also by persecuting the Puritans.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 424-429.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 464-466.

LX. THE DOWNFALL OF THE PERSONAL MONARCHY AND THE REFORM WORK OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT (1640-1642).

1. The Scottish rebellion and the close of the period of personal government.
 - a. Attempt of Charles I and Archbishop Laud to force episcopacy on the Scotch. The riot at St. Giles (July, 1637) and the National Covenant.
 - b. Abolition of episcopacy by the Edinburgh Convention (1638). The first Bishops' War (1639-1640) leads to the calling of the Short Parliament by Strafford's advice, in April, 1640.
2. The Short Parliament and its results.
 - a. Pym's statement of popular grievances and the dissolution of the Short Parliament after a three weeks' session.
 - b. Desperate situation of the king. Impressment of soldiers and seizure by the king of cargoes of spices. Second Bishops' War (1640) and the agreement with the Scots.
 - c. The Great Council at York advises summoning a new parliament.
3. The Long Parliament and its reforms.
 - a. Assembling of the Long Parliament (November 3, 1640). Its composition and leaders: Pym, Hampden, Cromwell, and others. Victory of parliamentary government over absolutism.
 - b. The work of the Long Parliament.
 - (1) Trial and execution (May 12, 1641) of the earl of Strafford by attainder.
 - (2) Important constitutional and legal reforms. Triennial Act. Abolition of royal courts of Star Chamber, Ecclesiastical High Commission, and Council of the North.
 - (3) Fiscal reforms. Abolition of ship money and other royal taxes. Restoration of peace and order in the country and reform in government.
 - (4) The Grand Remonstrance and the Root and Branch Bill. Parties in the House of Commons. Petition of the Londoners.

Attacks on episcopacy in England. The significance of the religious issue.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 431-439.

Source reference. *Readings in English History*, 467-475.

LXI. THE CAUSES, CHARACTER, AND RESULTS OF THE FIRST CIVIL WAR (1642-1648).

1. The Irish rebellion of 1641. Exaggerated reports of Irish Catholic barbarities. Fear of losing Ireland. Need of a Protestant army.
2. Attitude of the king. His attempt (January, 1642) to seize the five members and its effect on the situation.
3. Growth of factional feeling. Struggle for the control of the militia. Outbreak of civil war in August, 1642.
4. The course and character of the civil war.
 - a. How the country divided itself geographically and socially during the struggle. Royalist members of parliament. Party names: Cavaliers and Roundheads.
 - b. General course of the struggle.
 - (1) Edgehill (1642). Royalist successes. Failure to secure London. Notable leaders and engagements. The royalists at Oxford.
 - (2) Alliance between parliament and the Scots. The Solemn League and Covenant and the Committee of both Kingdoms.
 - (3) Result of this alliance and of better military organization seen at Marston Moor (1644). The king loses northern England.
 - (4) Oliver Cromwell of the Eastern Association and his work. The Ironsides as cavalry.
 - (5) Attitude of the Presbyterian party in parliament towards the war. Their desire to establish presbyterianism meets with opposition from the Independents, who desire tolerance of reformed sects.
 - (6) The differences of opinion as to the war lead to the Self-denying Ordinance and the creation of the New Model army under Fairfax and Cromwell in 1645.

- (7) The battle of Naseby (1645) and its importance. Charles I's correspondence.
- (8) Charles I's surrender to the Scots and the subsequent negotiations with the parliament and the army and with outside interests.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 439-449.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 475-485.

LXII. THE END OF CHARLES I'S REIGN AND THE ATTEMPT TO MAKE ENGLAND A COMMONWEALTH.

1. The second civil war and its results.
 - a. The growing hostility between the parliament, largely Presbyterian, and the army. The "agitators." Political character of the army.
 - b. Refusal of the army to disband and reasons for this attitude. Cromwell's middle position. The king in the hands of the army. Coercion of parliament and military occupation of London.
 - c. The royalist rising of 1648, called the second civil war, put down by Cromwell and his veterans. Defeat of the Scotch at Preston.
2. Pride's Purge and the triumph of the Independents over parliament (December 6, 1648). The claims of the Rump Parliament.
3. Trial and execution of Charles I.
 - a. The High Court of Justice and its proceedings. The king's position. The death sentence and execution (January 30, 1649).
 - b. Possible justification for Charles I's execution. The reaction in his favor. His dignity and courage. The *Eikon Basilike* and its influence. Strong royalist party. Charles II acknowledged by many.
4. The Commonwealth (1649-1653). Minority rule.
 - a. Assumption of power by the Rump Parliament. The attitude of the army as shown in the Agreement of the People. England becomes a republic or a commonwealth in name but not in reality.
 - b. Character of the new government. The council of state, army, and parliament. Real power in the hands of the army.

- c. Reduction of Ireland and Scotland to obedience by Cromwell. The victories of Dunbar (1650) and of Worcester (1651).
- d. Foreign policy of the Commonwealth. Friction between England and Holland. The Navigation Act of 1651 and its purport and effect. The first English-Dutch war (1652-1654).
- e. Course of government at home. Oliver Cromwell and the Rump Parliament.
 - (1) Position occupied by Cromwell. His character and abilities and his place in English history.
 - (2) Significance of Cromwell's famous dissolution of the Rump Parliament in 1653. Collapse of government.
 - (3) The Nominated, Little, or Barebone's Parliament of 1653 and its failure.
- f. Discontent and dissensions in England. Numerous sects. Need of strong government. Transition from the Commonwealth to the Protectorate.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 450-460.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 485-495, 497-502.

LXIII. THE PROTECTORATE OF OLIVER CROMWELL. ENGLAND UNDER A BENEFICENT MILITARY DESPOTISM (1653-1660).

- 1. The Protectorate (1653-1660).
 - a. Constitution of the Protectorate. The Instrument of Government. Cromwell's position and title as Lord Protector. The council and parliament. Discrimination against royalists in connection with the government.
 - b. Progress towards a restoration of old conditions. Cromwell's refusal of the royal title. Enlargement of his powers by the Humble Petition and Advice in 1657. The upper chamber or "other house."
 - c. Difficulties in the way of establishing constitutional representative government. Minority rather than majority rule. Failure of Cromwell to agree with his parliaments results in autocratic military government.

- d.* Successful foreign policy of the Protectorate. The relations with France and the successes against Spain. Colonial gains in West Indies.
- e.* Domestic troubles and discontent. The rule of the major generals. Military despotism.
- f.* Cromwell's illness and death in 1658. His last prayer. Summary of his character. Funeral and burial in Westminster Abbey.
- g.* Impossibility of carrying on the Protectorate system under Richard Cromwell results in the collapse of military government.
- 2. Restoration of free government under the auspices of General Monk and the remnant of the old Long Parliament. Inevitability of the return to monarchy on account of national traditions and prejudices.
- 3. Summary of the period 1640-1660.
 - a.* The remarkable history of the Long Parliament (1640-1660). The progress of the government from the nearly absolute monarchy of the Tudors to the constitutional monarchy of 1660.
 - b.* The failure of the Commonwealth and Protectorate period to advance reform due to minority and military rule. Successful foreign policy under Cromwell's firm rule. Desire of the nation to return to old constitutional forms.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 460-464.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 495-497, 502-504.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION H

TOPICS LIV-LV

1. What were James I's claims to the succession? Give a brief account of his parentage and upbringing, noting his character and disposition.
2. What were the two great problems of English history in the seventeenth century? Which of these seems to you more important, and why? What relation have these problems to American history?
3. Explain or comment on: (*a*) the "divine right of kings" theory; (*b*) the Millenary Petition; (*c*) the Hampton Court Conference; (*d*) King James's Bible.
4. Discuss briefly: (*a*) the causes, character, and results of the Gunpowder Plot; (*b*) the attempted union of England and Scotland.
5. Trace the foreign policy and relations of England during James's reign. What criticism can be made of his policy in foreign affairs that seems justified?

6. Into what three classes do the public men of James I's reign naturally fall? Give a brief account of the career and character of either Bacon or Raleigh.

TOPICS LVI-LVII

1. Of what historical significance for the future was the colonial and commercial activity of England between 1603 and 1640? Show by definite illustrations how widespread this activity was.
2. What were the disputes between James and his parliaments chiefly concerned with? In what parliament did the feeling of opposition show itself most strongly and the contest become most violent? Give the particulars.
3. What was the attitude of parliament towards the crown at the death of James and accession of Charles? What caused a growing antagonism between the new king and his parliament? Why was Charles I a failure as king?
4. Discuss and give reasons for the ill success of the foreign policy of Charles I and Buckingham between 1626 and 1629.
5. Explain or comment on: (a) the Rhé expedition; (b) the Five Knights case; (c) the career and end of Buckingham; (d) Sir John Eliot; (e) the war with Spain.
6. Give an account of the movement resulting in the Petition of Right and estimate the political and constitutional importance of the document.

TOPICS LVIII-LIX

1. What were the two chief questions that came up for discussion in the second session of Charles I's third parliament, and how were they dealt with?
2. Discuss the question as to whether the personal government was constitutional or unconstitutional. In what ways did it seem to be successful? Did such success justify it, and if not why not?
3. Describe the measures resorted to by the king and his chief advisers to overcome opposition to and criticism of the personal government. How were the feelings of the Puritans stirred up?
4. What extreme and tyrannical measures of a fiscal and governmental character were resorted to by the personal government? Discuss the ship-money case.
5. Give an account of the career of Sir Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, as a royal adviser and administrator between 1629 and 1639.
6. Summarize the chief characteristics and tendencies observable during the early Stuart period from 1603 to 1640.

TOPICS LX-LXI

1. From what quarter and in what form did opposition to the personal government arise? What were the results of this opposition on the political situation?
2. What incidents in 1640 preceded and led up to the calling of the Long Parliament for November of that year? Discuss the attitude and feelings of the majority of the members. Who was the leader of the opposition and who were some of his prominent supporters?
3. Give an account of the early work of the Long Parliament from the point of view of (a) doing away with existing abuses, and (b) providing for constitutional government by limitations on royal authority.

4. Explain how the transition from constitutional reform to civil war took place and how the parliament and nation divided into two great factions.
5. Explain or comment on: (a) the Irish rebellion; (b) the attempted seizure of the five members; (c) Cavaliers and Roundheads; (d) Prince Rupert.
6. Trace the course of the civil war from 1642 to 1648, noting its leading events and turning points. What reasons seem to you to account for the general success of the parliamentary forces?

TOPICS LXII-LXIII

1. Show how discussions and difficulties arose within the party of opposition to the king and established church, and how, as was inevitable, the party with the military strength triumphed. What was the real character of the government that resulted from this conflict?
2. Did Charles I deserve to be executed, and if so why? Was his trial constitutional, and if not why not? What influence did his execution have?
3. Discuss the history of the period from 1649 to 1653 from the point of view of (a) military successes, and (b) the failure of constitutional government.
4. Describe the constitution under which the Protectorate was inaugurated and the changes that later took place. What was the general tendency in government?
5. Give an account of Cromwell's foreign policy, especially his relations with France and Spain.
6. Explain or comment briefly on: (a) Cromwell's character and importance; (b) the collapse of the Protectorate government; (c) the career of the Long Parliament; (d) constitutional progress between 1642 and 1660.

I. THE RESTORATION AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1688. THE LATER STUARTS (1660-1688). THE SUPREMACY OF PARLIAMENT

LXIV. THE RESTORATION AND THE POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT. CHARLES II (1660-1685) AND THE FAILURE OF HIS TOLERATION POLICY.

1. The restoration of the Stuart monarchy (1660).
 - a. The Declaration of Breda and its contents and effect. The response of the Convention Parliament. Coming of Charles II to Whitehall and his governmental promises.
 - b. Personality and character of the new king. The lessons of the past as reflected in his conduct and reign. Principles that had now become established. The power of parliament.

- c.* The special work of the Convention Parliament.
 - (1) Restoration of confiscated estates but not of those that had been sold.
 - (2) Paying off of the New Model veterans and their return to private life and industry.
 - (3) Act of indemnity with exceptions. Treatment of regicides.
 - (4) Abolition of feudal dues to crown and granting of new customs.
 - (5) Religious question not settled. Failure of attempts at compromise. Restoration of episcopacy.
2. The Cavalier Parliament (1661-1678) and the question of religious conformity.
 - a.* Failure of further attempts at compromise in religion between Puritans and Anglicans. Re-establishment of the church of England in its old form.
 - b.* The attack on Dissenters. The so-called "Clarendon Code": Corporation Act (1661); Act of Uniformity (1662); Conventicle Act (1664); and the Five-Mile Act (1665).
 - c.* Sources of the power of the church. Its middle position between the Dissenters and the Roman Catholics. Unnecessary fear of Catholicism.
 - d.* The real Roman Catholic danger from the king and from the continent.
 - (1) Charles II's desire for toleration. The king secretly a Roman Catholic and his brother James openly one.
 - (2) The second Declaration of Indulgence in 1672 issued by virtue of the royal dispensing power.
 - (3) Public opinion and parliamentary opposition force the king to withdraw his proclamation.
 - (4) The passage of the Test Act (1673) by parliament barring Roman Catholics from office, and its results.
3. The great Popish Plot and its inventor, Titus Oates (1678).

- a. Apprehension of danger from France. The story told by Titus Oates of a conspiracy to overthrow Protestantism in England. Belief in this lying story strengthened by the murder of the magistrate who received it.
- b. The popular feeling against Roman Catholics. The "Protestant flail." Trial and execution of suspected Catholics. Imprisonment of Catholic nobles. Activity of informers. The "Popish panic."

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 466-473.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 505-514, 515-519.

LXV. THE STRUGGLE OVER THE EXCLUSION BILL AND THE TRIUMPH OF ROYAL POLICY IN BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS (1678-1685).

1. Strong anti-Catholic feeling leads to the formation of a party opposed to the succession of James, duke of York. Great struggle over the possibility of excluding him.
2. The three short parliaments and the Exclusion Bill (1679-1681).
 - a. The first short parliament in 1679. Opposition to James in the House of Commons. Charles's loyalty to his brother and his attempt at compromise. Introduction of the Exclusion Bill and the consequent dissolution of parliament by the king.
 - b. The second short parliament in 1680. Passage of the Exclusion Bill by the commons. Its temporary defeat in the lords. Dissolution of parliament by the king. Little hope of the bill passing and being enforced without resort to arms.
 - c. The candidacy of James, duke of Monmouth (the "Protestant Duke"), for his father's throne. His doubtful claims and mediocre ability. His party skillfully led by the earl of Shaftesbury. Dryden's famous satire *Absalom* (Monmouth) and *Achitophel* (Shaftesbury).
 - d. Reasons for opposing the Exclusion Bill. James the only Catholic of the family. Probable succession of Mary and William of Orange after his

death. Unforeseen later developments changed this view.

- a. Continuance of agitation for passage of the Exclusion Bill. Attitude of the Londoners. Parliament summoned to Oxford. The arming of the exclusionists and its results. Strong royalist reaction. Final defeat by the dissolution of the third short parliament in 1681.
3. The Rye House Plot (1683) and its effect on public sentiment. The discovery of an association to promote constitutional and Protestant government leads to the arrest, trial, and execution for treason of Lord Russell and of Algernon Sidney. Break-up of the exclusionist party. Exile of Monmouth and of Shaftesbury. Popularity of the king and of the duke of York.
4. England's foreign policy under Charles II. Relations with Holland and France.
 - a. Commercial and colonial rivalry of England and Holland. Reënactment of the Navigation Act (1660) and other legislation, colonial and fishery disputes, and other questions result in the second Dutch war.
 - b. The second Dutch war (1664-1667). Indecisive naval engagements. The peace of 1667. English gains, New York and the Guinea coast. Dutch receive concessions in East Indies.
 - c. The Triple Alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against France, and her ascendancy under Louis XIV. Danger to England from the strongly Catholic and absolute French monarchy. Common interests of England and Holland in opposing France.
 - d. Failure of the Triple Alliance through Charles II's friendship for and subserviency to France. Family and religious reasons for his attitude. The financial reason strongest. The sale of Dunkirk (1662).
 - e. The abrogation of the Triple Alliance by the secret Treaty of Dover (1670). Terms of alliance with France. The English king in the pay of France. Danger to Protestantism and constitutional government.

- f.* The open treaty with France against Holland leads to the third Dutch war (1672-1674). Brave struggle of the Dutch people against great odds. National feeling in England against the war. Its conclusion.
- 5. Louis XIV takes Charles II into his pay in order to keep England neutral in the continental struggle. Vast sums received by the English king during later reign.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 473-482.

Source reference. *Readings in English History*, 520-522.

LXVI. CHARLES II'S CHIEF MINISTERS AND THE GROWTH OF THE POWER OF PARLIAMENT AND OF PARTIES. TORY POLITICAL ASCENDANCY.

- 1. Charles and his ministers. Clarendon, the Cabal, and Danby (1660-1679).
 - a.* Charles never dominated by his ministers. No "court favorite" as chief adviser. His first great minister Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, lord chancellor 1660-1667. Political history and character of Clarendon and the reasons for his dismissal. Clarendon as an author.
 - b.* The Cabal of five ministers (Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale) succeeding Clarendon. Character of these ministers. The king's lack of confidence in them. Why the Cabal was not a modern ministry. Causes of the break-up of the Cabal in 1673.
 - c.* Sir Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, as chief minister (1673-1679). The new policy. Charles II and France. Marriage of Mary Stuart to William of Orange (1677). Danby's fall from power in 1678-1679 and subsequent imprisonment.
 - d.* Charles II's later advisers, — Sir William Temple, Halifax, and Sunderland (1679-1685).
- 2. Recognition of the power of parliament by Charles II.
 - a.* Dismissal of royal ministers when unpopular with parliament; cases of Clarendon and Danby. Gain for parliamentary government.
 - b.* Tendency of the king to acquiesce in the wishes of parliament. Exceptions to this rule and examples

- of acquiescence. Reasons for the king's not openly opposing or defying parliament.
3. The origin and growth of political parties in England to 1685. Tories and Whigs.
 - a. Absence of any distinct parties in earlier English history and reasons for there being no parties. Appearance of party lines under the early Stuarts, especially in the Long Parliament.
 - b. The tendency to party divisions after the Restoration and the causes at work. Those interested in politics divided naturally into conservatives (Tories) and liberals (Whigs). Appearance of parties in the Convention and Cavalier parliaments.
 - c. Danby and Shaftesbury as opposing party leaders. The three short parliaments and the appearance of party names. The Petitioners or Whigs and the Abhorrrers or Tories. Explanation of these names.
 - d. Gradual development of party government. Bribery of members. Recognition of government by parliamentary majority due to party organization. The fundamental importance of the rise of parties.
 - e. The adherents of the two parties. The great Whig noblemen and their control of boroughs. Whig merchants. The Tory squires and country gentry with their tenants. The clergy of the established church also Tory. Narrow-minded, prejudiced, and ultra-loyal attitude of the country gentry and clergy.
 4. The attempt to crush Whig opposition and make Tory government permanent.
 - a. Plan of the king and his advisers to secure control of the commercial towns by obliging them to forfeit their charters and submit to Tory control. Ultimate failure of this attempt.
 - b. Creation by the king of a standing army ostensibly for garrison and guard duties but really as a possible support for royal power.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 482-490.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 513-515.

LXVII. LITERARY AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF THE RESTORATION

AGE. SOCIAL CHANGES.

1. English literature of the Restoration age. Dryden, Milton, and Bunyan.
 - a. New and old literary influences. The court poets and dramatists, — John Dryden and others.
 - b. John Milton (1608–1674). His earlier life and writings in poetry and prose. The *Areopagitica* and *Eikonoclastes*. His connection with the Commonwealth and Protectorate.
 - c. Survival of Puritan influences seen in the great work of his later life, *Paradise Lost* (1667). Qualities making this a great epic.
 - d. Restoration prose. Improvement in style. The great Puritan prose work, John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678). Its character and fame.
2. Three noteworthy events of the reign of Charles II.
 - a. The Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 makes more definite and effective the protection of the subject against arbitrary arrest and imprisonment. Importance of this legislation.
 - b. The Great Plague of 1665 and its destructive ravages. The last great epidemic of the sort. Dryden's *Annus Mirabilis* and Defoe's graphic account of the plague.
 - c. The Great Fire of 1666 destroys a large part of old London. Good results from the fire. Pepys's descriptions of the plague and fire.
3. Culture and civilization of the Restoration age.
 - a. Architectural progress after the fire. Sir Christopher Wren and the new St. Paul's. Foreign styles.
 - b. Seventeenth-century painting. Vandyke and Lely in England. Native painters. Samuel Cooper.
 - c. Scientific progress. Followers of Sir Francis Bacon and Harvey. The Royal Society (1662) and its transactions. Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries.
 - d. Social life and progress. Introduction of chocolate, coffee, and tea as beverages. The coffee-houses as centers of gossip and politics.
 - e. The beginnings of newspapers in England. The *Courant* or *Weekly News* (1621). Obstacles in

the way of publishing the news. Censorship of the press (1662). The *London Gazette* (1666) and its character. Later appearance of rival political newspapers.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 490-498.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 522-532.

LXVIII. JAMES II (1685-1688). THE LAST STUART KING AND HIS ATTEMPT TO RULE ABSOLUTELY.

1. Passing of Charles II in 1685. His death-bed profession of the Roman Catholic faith. Progress along constitutional, commercial, and intellectual lines during his reign.
2. The new king James II (1685-1688) and his character. His strong position with the people and parliament. The punishment meted out to Titus Oates.
3. The early opposition to James II.
 - a. The duke of Monmouth's rebellion and its cruel suppression. Sedgemoor (1685). The execution of Monmouth. Judge Jeffreys and the "Bloody Assizes." Case of Alice Lisle.
 - b. Rebellion and downfall of the duke of Argyle in Scotland. James's severe attitude towards the rebels. Persecution of Scotch Covenanters.
4. The assumption of absolute powers by James II.
 - a. Unpopular and illegal royal appointments. Favors bestowed on Roman Catholics in connection with the army, church, and universities.
 - b. The king's quarrels with his chief ministers and tendency towards military rule. The Ecclesiastical Commission Court. Royal arguments on behalf of its constitutionality.
 - c. James's exercise of the dispensing power in regard to offices in spite of the Test Act. Parliament prorogued and then dissolved. "Hale's case."
 - d. Catholic appointees of the king in the church and universities. Examples of such appointments at Oxford. The Magdalen College case (1687). Alienation of Tories from the king.
 - e. The Declaration of Indulgence of 1687 and the second one of 1688. Attitude of the clergy

towards the Declaration. Petition and trial of the seven bishops.

5. Birth of a Catholic heir (June 10, 1688) destroys hopes of a Protestant succession and aids in the progress towards revolution.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 498-505.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 532-542.

LXIX. THE OVERTHROW OF THE SECOND STUART TYRANNY AND THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

1. The invitation to William of Orange, and its results.
 - a. Conditions favorable to opposition to James II. Invitation sent to Holland by prominent Whigs and Tories, and what it contained.
 - b. The situation on the continent. William's position as chief opponent of Louis XIV. Causes influencing him to accept the summons to England. His preparations for an invasion of England. His proclamation to the English people.
 - c. James II's vain efforts at compromise. Reversal of his previous policy. Examples. Why these measures were too late to save him.
2. Landing of William (November 5, 1688). Conditions favoring his success. Rapid progress of his cause. Retreat and flight of James (December 18, 1688).
3. Election of William and Mary (February 13, 1689).
 - a. Disturbed condition of the country. The summoning of the Convocation Parliament (1689). The debate on the question of the throne being vacant. The compromise resolution and the reason for it.
 - b. The vacant throne offered to and accepted by William and Mary as joint sovereigns. William the active ruler. The declaration of constitutional limitations accepted with the crown by William and Mary. Proclamation of the new rulers (February 13, 1689).
4. Significance of the "Glorious Revolution." Final victory of the parliament and people over absolute monarchy. Criticism of the revolution. Government still aristocratic.

5. The Bill of Rights and its chief terms.
 - a. Abuses remedied.
 - (1) Suspending or "dispensing" laws declared illegal.
 - (2) Maintaining standing army without the consent of parliament declared illegal.
 - (3) No excessive bail or fines.
 - b. Constitutional rights maintained.
 - (1) The right of petition is declared legal.
 - (2) Free election of members to parliament.
 - (3) Freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in parliament.
 - (4) Frequent meetings of parliament.
 - c. Bill of Rights compared with earlier charters. Called the "third pillar of the British constitution."
 - d. Character and evolution of the British constitution. Its elasticity and lack of definite form.
6. Annual grants of taxes and the Mutiny and Toleration acts passed (1689). Liberty of the press recognized. Advance towards modern conditions.
7. Summary of the period 1660-1689.
 - a. It shows changed character of the monarchy and increased power of parliament. The three stages in the relations of the parliament and nation to the ruler. Final collapse of the Stuart monarchy.
 - b. James II's bad judgment and lack of tact in contrast to Charles II's more successful reign.
 - c. Episcopacy firmly established. Nonconformists discriminated against.
 - d. Low position of England in foreign affairs. Rulers in the pay of France.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 506-514.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 542-550.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION I

TOPICS LXIV-LXV

1. What events in connection with the Restoration seem to you to indicate a change in the attitude of the crown? Discuss the character and position of Charles II in 1660.

2. Describe the work of the Convention Parliament. What important question was not settled by this body? Who then undertook to settle it, and how?
3. Give a well-organized account of the causes and character of the anti-Catholic agitation to 1678. What justification was there for such fear?
4. Follow the movement for excluding James, duke of York, from the throne through its various political manifestations to its ultimate failure. How is its importance reflected in the literature of the time?
5. Discuss England's foreign policy and relations under Charles II from the viewpoint of (a) commercial and colonial gains, and (b) continental politics.

TOPICS LXVI-LXVII

1. Compare Charles II's ministers as a class with those of previous rulers as regards influence and powers. How did Charles treat his advisers? Give examples. How did parliament treat the ministers? Give examples.
2. Discuss the position and powers of parliament as an organ of government and show how political parties became prominent. Who composed the parties?
3. What are the two great literary influences that are reflected in the period of the Restoration, and which is the greater and why? Give some account of the life and works of either Milton or Bunyan.
4. Explain or comment on: (a) the Habeas Corpus Act; (b) the Great Plague and descriptions of it; (c) the results of the Great Fire.
5. Describe the progress being made in England in architecture. How about painting? How was the age one of scientific advance?
6. Give an account of the social life of the time, especially the coffee-houses and newspapers.

TOPICS LXVIII-LXIX

1. Show how conditions were favorable for the crown at the accession of James II. What qualities of the king offset these favorable political conditions, and how did these qualities begin to manifest themselves?
2. Describe the second Stuart tyranny in some detail, emphasizing the fact that defiance of constitutional limitations and a pro-Catholic policy were on the one side and constitutional government and Protestantism on the other.
3. What were the exact circumstances and conditions that led to the calling in of William of Orange? Who sent the invitation and what reasons had William for accepting it and opposing his father-in-law?
4. Give an account of the revolution of 1688-1689, explaining why it was "bloodless" and why it may properly be called "glorious" by the English people.
5. Discuss the statement that "The Bill of Rights with the annual Mutiny Act makes monarchy constitutional." What other liberties were obtained?

J. THE RISE OF CABINET GOVERNMENT AND THE
FOUNDATION OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE (1689-1763)

LXX. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WILLIAM OF ORANGE AS BRITISH
RULER. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PROBLEMS.

1. The struggle for the control of Ireland and Scotland (1689-1690).
 - a. Why it was necessary for William to fight for his crown. The strength of the Stuart partisans in Ireland and Scotland and the danger from these countries.
 - b. The struggle in Ireland. French aid for James II. Sieges of Londonderry and Enniskillen. The battle of the Boyne (1690). Flight of James II to France.
 - c. Conquest of Ireland for William III. Patrick Sarsfield and General Ginkell. The terms of the broken Treaty of Limerick. Emigration of Irish Jacobites. Oppression of the Irish Catholics by the Protestant parliament.
 - d. Changes in Scotland (1688-1689). Triumph of the Presbyterians. Opposition to William of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, and his Highlanders. The battle of Killiecrankie and collapse of resistance by 1691.
 - e. Story of the massacre of the McDonalds of Glencoe. Responsibility for it.
2. Foreign policy and relations of William III. War with France.
 - a. Reasons for hostility of England towards France.
 - (1) Her Catholic policy.
 - (2) Rival colonial interests.
 - (3) Dangers from French ascendancy in western Europe.
 - b. William of Orange as the chief opponent of Louis XIV. The alliance of England, Holland, and the Hapsburgs against France.
 - c. First war with France (1689-1697). Naval battles: Beachy Head (1690), a French victory, and La Hogue (1692), an English victory.

- d.* The war on the continent. Defeat at Steenkirk but success against Namur (1695).
- e.* The terms of the Peace of Rywsick (1697) favorable to William. Recognition of him as English ruler and restoration by France of territory conquered.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 516-522.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 551-555.

LXXI. POLITICAL, GOVERNMENTAL, AND ECONOMIC CHANGES. THE GROWTH OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

1. William III's personal position.
 - a.* Attitude of the English people towards William. His foreign habits and cold exterior. His many good qualities. Popularity of Queen Mary. Her death (1694) and memorial.
 - b.* Difficulties of William's position. Disloyalty around him. The English Jacobites. The plot of 1696 and the "Association" to support Anne's succession.
2. William III's political position.
 - a.* William's political powers greatly limited by parliament; examples. Reduction of the army by parliament after the Peace of Ryswick in spite of the king.
 - b.* Dislike of the people and parliament for the king's Dutch followers. Criticism of the foreign policy and treaties of the government. Impeachment of royal ministers.
3. Party government in England (1688-1694). The origin of the cabinet.
 - a.* The growth of the two great parties. Whig and Tory policies. Resort of the king to party government in 1694 and its results. Party votes and favors. Ministers as party representatives.
 - b.* Growth of the power of the ministers as a united body. The Whig Junto and the origin of the later cabinet system. Collective responsibility.
4. Financial changes and reforms.
 - a.* Origin and character of the English national debt (1692). Its growth and present proportions.

- b.* The Assiento Treaty with Spain and the Methuen Treaty with Portugal. Commercial gains.
- c.* Establishment of England's naval supremacy in seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Importance of this naval policy.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 529-536.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 557-561.

LXXIII. DOMESTIC ASPECTS OF QUEEN ANNE'S REIGN (1702-1714). PARTY RIVALRIES.

1. The union with Scotland and English-Irish relations.
 - a.* Overcoming of the difficulties in the way of uniting Scotland and England. Character of the union made in 1707. Great Britain and the "union jack."
 - b.* Subject condition of Ireland. Dominance of English and Scotch settlers over native Irish.
 - c.* The Protestant Irish parliament and the "penal laws" against Catholic landholders, Catholic education, and the Roman Catholic church. Restrictive law of 1703. The Catholic disabilities.
 - d.* English legislation against Irish industries. Abandonment of Ireland by large numbers of her people. The Scotch-Irish colonists in America.
2. Political parties under Queen Anne.
 - a.* Anomalous condition of party politics at Anne's accession. Marlborough and the two parties. Tories give way to Whigs in 1705-1708. New constitutional principles evolved in party government. Loss of royal veto power (1707).
 - b.* The Sacheverell case and the return of Tories to power in 1710. Appointment of Tory peers.
 - c.* Tory legislation against Dissenters. Occasional Conformity, Property Qualification, and Schism acts.
 - d.* Tory Jacobites and plans for a change in the succession. Anne's death in 1714.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 536-542.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 561-571.

LXXIV. THE HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION AND THE BEGINNING OF WHIG SUPREMACY (1714-1745).

1. The Hanoverian succession in 1714. England under George I (1714-1727) and George II (1727-1760). Whigs in power.
 - a. The ancestry of the Hanoverians. Character of the "Four Georges." Importance of their period and its problems.
 - b. The Whig reaction and the Whig ascendancy to 1760. Jacobite plots. Rising of 1715 and the Old Pretender. Suppression of the rebellion.
2. The episode of the South Sea Bubble. Era of reckless speculation. Bursting of the bubble and its results. Political effects of the panic. Effect on the ministry of Stanhope. Walpole's restoration of public credit and rise to chief power in 1721.
3. Walpole's ministry (1721-1742).
 - a. Career and character of Sir Robert Walpole. His financial and economic ability.
 - b. The prime minister and the cabinet under George I. Growth of cabinet and ministerial power and responsibility.
 - c. Walpole's peace policy. The parliamentary corruption of the age. Economic advance.
4. The last Stuart rebellion. The rising of 1745 and the Young Pretender, Charles Edward. Story of his successes and reverses. Culloden (1746). Later history of the elder Stuart line.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 542-551.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 571-584.

LXXV. DEMOCRACY IN RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM AND AGGRESSIVENESS IN POLITICS (1738-1748).

1. The rise of Methodism. The Wesleys and George Whitefield.
 - a. Cold, unspiritual, and formal character of the English church and clergy and of most dissenting churches in early eighteenth century. Lack of personal religion and missionary zeal.
 - b. The rise of Methodism at Oxford (1729-1730) in connection with reform in the church of England.

- c. John and Charles Wesley and their colleague George Whitefield. Life of John Wesley (1703-1791) in England and abroad. His general missionary work. Organization of religious societies.
 - d. Gradual breach of the Methodists with the established church. Separate chapels and popular preachers. Open-air or field preaching by Whitefield and the Wesleys.
 - e. Definite separation of the Methodists from the established church. Methodist organization seen in the conference of 1744. Growth of Methodism.
 - f. Evangelical tendencies of the church of England. Religious awakening throughout England. Social effects. Methodists in America.
- 2. William Pitt and the Young Patriot Party. The war with Spain (1738-1740).
 - a. Signs of change in political sentiment. Criticism of Walpole's administration. The patriotic party of the Whigs and the growing influence and popularity of its leader, William Pitt.
 - b. The popular agitation causes war with Spain in 1738. Commercial disputes. The Assiento Treaty and smuggling. The story of Jenkins's ear and its effect. Walpole's attitude towards the war.
 - c. Course of the war. English successes and reverses. Walpole forced to resign in 1742. War merges with the War of the Austrian Succession.
- 3. England and the War of the Austrian Succession.
 - a. Causes of the struggle. England's interest in it on account of Hanover. Subsidizing of continental allies. George II's victory at Dettingen (1743).
 - b. The defeat of the English and their allies at Fontenoy (1745). Naval victories of the English.
 - c. War in America and India. The Peace of Aix la Chapelle restores *status quo ante bellum*. Uselessness of the struggle.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 551-559.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 584-590.

LXXVI. IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE MIDDLE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE SUCCESS OF PITT'S FOREIGN POLICY AND THE EXPANSION OF BRITISH INTERESTS IN AMERICA.

1. The colonization of Nova Scotia by British emigrants, and the founding of Halifax, named after Lord Halifax, president of the Board of Trade (1750).
2. The reform of the calendar in England (1751), changing from the Julian to the Gregorian system, or from the "Old Style" to the "New Style." The loss of eleven days, and popular feeling in regard to it.
3. Colonial rivalry of the English and French in America before the Seven Years' War. The struggle for the Ohio valley.
 - a. Colonial rivalry of England and France in America and India. The French colonies along the St. Lawrence and Mississippi valleys. The claim by France to all territory west of the Alleghenies.
 - b. Progress of the thirteen English colonies. Their desire to expand westward. The English "Ohio Company" (1749) and its plans. Opposition of Governor Duquesne of French Canada. His proclamation (1753). The message to the English colonial governors and the founding of Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg.
 - c. Hostilities between French and English colonial forces. The expedition from Virginia under Washington (1754). English reverses before and after the arrival of General Braddock. Cause of Braddock's defeat.
 - d. French troop ships for America attacked by English vessels. Outbreak of hostilities in India between the rival national trading companies there. Way prepared by colonial conflicts for European war.
4. The Seven Years' War and the ministry of William Pitt the Elder.
 - a. The causes in Europe bringing about the Seven Years' War (1756-1763). England allied with Prussia against France and Austria. English reverses at the beginning of the war. Loss of Minorca, French occupation of Hanover, failure at Louisburg.

- b.* Weakness and incompetency of the English ministry. Walpole's successors, — Carteret, Pelham, and Newcastle. Character of Newcastle. Danger of continued English reverses.
 - c.* Entrance of William Pitt into the ministry. Slow recognition of his importance and ability. Opposition of George II and great Whig leaders overcome. Pitt's power and eloquence. His hold on the people.
 - d.* Pitt as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in charge of the war. His energetic and skillful conduct of affairs. Dismissal of foreign mercenaries, and adoption of a national policy. Recruiting of Highland regiments.
 - e.* Pitt aids and subsidizes Prussia on the continent. Naval attacks on France and their success between 1758 and 1762. Destruction of French colonies and commerce by English privateers. General English success.
5. Colonial aspects of the Seven Years' War in America. The French and Indian War and the loss by France of her American continental possessions.
- a.* Comparison and contrast between French and English colonial populations in America. Military superiority of the French and their Indian allies. French successes under Montcalm at beginning of the war.
 - b.* Change in the situation caused by Pitt. Large colonial and English forces raised. Appointment of young and able generals like Wolfe, Howe, and Amherst.
 - c.* French supplies for Canada cut off by English navy. Defeat gradually turned into victory. The winning of Louisburg and Cape Breton (1758), capture of Fort Duquesne, Ticonderoga (1759), Quebec (1759), and Montreal (1760). Final loss by France of Canada and later of Louisiana.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 559-565.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 593-600.

LXXVII. THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY IN INDIA AND THE
GENERAL PROGRESS IN BRITISH DEVELOPMENT FROM 1688
TO 1763.

1. India and the struggle for supremacy between the French and English East India companies. The work of Robert Clive as an empire builder.

a. Peculiar conditions in India due to the predominance of trading interests, the small European population, and the large and wealthy native states. The Mogul or Tartar conquest of India in the sixteenth century adds the Mohammedan element to the Hindoo and Parsee.

b. Akbar's organization of the Indian empire into provinces under viceroys. His capital at Delhi and his great reforms. Tendency of the Mohammedan viceroys to become independent rulers. The conditions in the Deccan. The "Mahratta Confederacy" of western India.

c. The Hindoo "rajahs" and "maharajahs." The Mogul or Mohammedan "nawab" ("nabob") or viceroy, called "nizam" in the Deccan. The Great Mogul at Delhi. Survival of many of these titles to the present time.

d. European settlements in India. The Portuguese at Goa, the Dutch in Ceylon, the French at Pondicherry, and the English at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. (See map, Cheyney, p. 566.) Long distances between the English settlements prevents united action or even communication.

e. The English East India Company (1600) and its powers in matters of commerce and government. Presidents and councils in the three settlements. Absorption in trade. Beginning of rivalry with French.

f. The French trading post of Pondicherry south of Madras. The two great French leaders, Labourdonnais and Dupleix. Ambitions of the latter to extend French influence in India. His view of the future and his two lines of policy.

(1) Extension of French influence by treaties and alliances with the natives of the Carnatic.

- (2) Enlistment and training of natives as soldiers of the French East India Company.
- g. Success of Dupleix's plans at the beginning of the War of the Austrian Succession. Capture of Madras by French fleet under Labourdonnais and successful military operations by Dupleix in alliance with the nabob of Arcot.
- h. Loss of Dupleix's conquests by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).
- i. Power and prestige of Dupleix in native affairs of India. Predominance of French influence in India and danger to English interests in consequence.
- j. Lack of military organization on part of British East India Company. Appearance of Robert Clive, a clerk of the company, as an able leader and organizer.
- k. Alliances with native rulers and organization of a native army. Clive's brilliant work between 1751 and 1753 gives England the ascendancy over France.
- l. Clive's return to England (1753) and the recall of Dupleix (1754). Agreement on the *status quo* by the rival companies. Necessity of ultimately settling the question of supremacy.
- m. The incident of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" (1756) and its results. Clive's return and successes against Surajah Dowlah, nabob of Bengal, and the French at Chandernagore. The acquisition by England of Bengal.
- n. The great victories of Clive at Plassey (1757) in the north, and of Coote over Lally in the south, at Wandewash, make England supreme in India. Details of the final conquest. Later history of Clive as an administrator in India.
- 2. The Peace of Paris (1763) and the close of the Seven Years' War.
 - a. Alliance of Spain with France and Austria. Capture by England of Havana, Manila, and other Spanish colonial possessions, which were later returned in exchange for Florida.
 - b. Important terms of the Peace of Paris. English colonial gains.

- (1) Cession by France to England of all American continental territory, four West Indian islands, and French territory in Africa. French promise not to fortify their posts in India.
 - (2) Cession by Spain of Florida in return for English conquests elsewhere. England now at the height of the military, naval, and colonial power which she attained in the eighteenth century.
 - (3) Captain Cook's important expedition to the south seas and the beginning of English interests in Australasia.
3. Summary of British development between 1688 and 1763.
- a.* Successful retention of the throne by the Protestant rulers of the Orange-Stuart and Hanoverian dynasties. Failure of Jacobite plots.
 - b.* Decline in the importance of the crown before the growth of the power of the ministers and parliament. The prime minister and the cabinet. Aristocratic rather than democratic character of the government.
 - c.* Growth in importance of commerce and of questions of national finance. The Bank of England and the national debt. Walpole's importance as a finance minister. Economic problems and their growing importance in connection with government.
 - d.* Expansion of England into a world empire. The consolidation of British interests through the union with Scotland and subjection of Ireland. Broad policy in foreign affairs illustrated in the three great wars. Important colonial gains by war. Indications of future colonial growth.
 - e.* The eighteenth century at its best and worst. The influence of Methodism on the spirit of the people. The influence of William Pitt in politics and the growth of patriotism. Danger of a relapse under weaker leadership.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 559-574.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 590-593, 600-603.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION J

TOPICS LXX-LXXI

1. Why did the ex-king James II have more adherents in Scotland and in Ireland than in England? What effect did this have on William's plans?
2. Describe the events by which the power of the Orange-Stuart house was established over the British Isles.
3. What were the principal reasons for British hostility to France at the close of the seventeenth century? Discuss the relations of France and England from 1689 to 1697 and their final outcome.
4. Why was William of Orange not personally popular in England? What sentiments and feelings were on his side? Who were disloyal to him? Why was he lenient towards these men?
5. Discuss the political position of the king between 1689 and 1701, noting the restraints exercised by parliament and the growth of cabinet government.
6. Explain or comment on: (a) the national debt; (b) the Bank of England; (c) the provisions of the Act of Settlement.

TOPICS LXXII-LXXIII

1. Discuss the principles involved in the War of the Spanish Succession and give a general outline of the course of the struggle.
2. Give a full account of the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in so far as they affected Great Britain. What other important treaties did the British government make and what were their terms and importance?
3. Trace the general relations between England and Scotland up to 1707 and describe the nature of the union that took place in that year.
4. Discuss the treatment given Ireland under the Orange-Stuart house and its effect on the people and the country.
5. Explain or comment on: (a) the Darien expedition and its results; (b) the Sacheverell case and its political significance; (c) Tory ascendancy under Queen Anne, and anti-Whig legislation.

TOPICS LXXIV-LXXV

1. On what basis did the Hanoverian succession rest? Why did the Whigs become the dominant party from 1715 to 1760?
2. Explain or comment on: (a) Jacobite plots and their failure in 1715 and 1745; (b) the South Sea Bubble and its political importance.
3. Give an account of the character, career, and public services of Sir Robert Walpole. What constitutional development does his career represent? What were his strong and weak points?
4. Discuss the cause and need for the rise of Methodism, and follow the course of the movement and the work of the Wesleys and Whitefield during the middle period of the eighteenth century.
5. What influence on public sentiment did William Pitt and his party have? How was this influence shown? How did it affect the government?
6. Give an account of the War of the Austrian Succession from the viewpoint of English history.

TOPICS LXXXVI-LXXXVII

1. Discuss briefly: (a) the significance and importance of the colonization of Nova Scotia and the founding of Halifax in 1750; (b) the importance and effect of the change of the calendar in England in 1751. What country or countries still use the "Old Style" of reckoning?
2. Give an account of the colonial conditions leading up to the struggle for the Ohio valley, and describe the course of events between 1753 and 1756.
3. Show how Pitt saved England from humiliation and defeat in the Seven Years' War in connection with the chief events of the political and colonial history of the time.
4. What possible basis had the American historian Fiske for saying that "the triumph of Wolfe marks the greatest turning point as yet discernible in modern history"? Support either the affirmative or the negative view of this question.
5. Give an account of the political and governmental conditions in India in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and describe the appearance and growth of European influence in the peninsula.
6. Discuss the nature of the rivalry between the French and English in India and give a general outline of the struggle and its results from 1740 to 1763.
7. What new elements appear in English development as a result of the events of the seventeenth century and what great changes characterize the period from 1688 to 1763?

K. THE PERIOD OF REVOLUTIONS AND REFORMS
IN INDUSTRY, POLITICS, GOVERNMENT,
AND SOCIETY (1763-1852)

LXXXVIII. THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III AND THE BEGINNINGS
OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

1. Accession and character of George III (1760).
 - a. The good and bad qualities of the young king. His Tory ideas of kingship and political ambitions.
 - b. Changes in ministry. Influence of Lord Bute. Royal supremacy. Position and actions of Pitt. Further ministerial changes.
 - c. Succession of short ministries end in the royal and Tory ministry of Lord North (1770-1782).
 - d. Influence of the king in government. The "king's friends" in parliament. Obtaining of votes by bribery. Sinecure offices and pensions.
2. Important changes of an economic character. The Industrial Revolution.

- a.* The meaning of the Industrial Revolution. Gradual increase of commerce and manufactures. Appearance of new inventions for manufacture that caused a great revolution in commerce, industry, and manufacturing.
 - b.* The spinning jenny (1764) and Arkwright's water frame (1769). Progress in spinning by machinery. The power loom and other improvements.
 - c.* Water power superseded in large part by steam power after the discoveries of James Watt (1769–1781).
 - d.* The factory system springs up and supersedes home work by hand. Factory life and conditions. Important social influence of factories and the "factory system of industry."
 - e.* Formation of great manufacturing centers and districts in northern and northwestern England. Reasons for development of these localities (weaving, water power, coal). Great manufacturing towns spring up in north and midlands.
 - f.* Improvement in means of transportation and communication. Slow improvement of roads. Telford and Macadam (1800). Use of canals (1761). Need of better transportation.
 - g.* Increased use of England's native resources in coal and iron. Use of coal to smelt iron (1760). Value of these great deposits.
 - h.* Rural and agricultural changes and improvements. Regulation of inclosures by act of parliament. New methods cause suffering to small farmers. Resort of laborers to towns. Loss of rights of common in villages causes discontent.
3. Summary of the political and economic changes of George III's early reign.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 576–583.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 604–615.

LXXIX. DOMESTIC AND COLONIAL POLITICAL PROBLEMS. THE OPPOSITION TO GEORGE III'S PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

1. Political troubles of George III's early reign.
 - a. The affair of John Wilkes and the *North Briton*, No. 45. His arrest and its results. Wilkes's sufferings and outlawry. His popularity in England and London. The Middlesex contests. Wilkes's final triumph. His later history.
 - b. Attacks on George III's ministers in the "Junius" letters (1768-1772). Contents and character of letters. Prosecution of publisher and editor. Government not popular nor national in any sense.
2. The trouble with the English colonists in America and the War of American Independence (1763-1783).
 - a. Attitude of England towards her colonies. Restrictions on trade and commerce. Navigation Acts and smuggling. New attitude towards the colonies after 1763. Colonial finance. The Stamp Act and its results.
 - b. American and English ideas of representation in conflict. Opposition of colonists to taxation without representation.
 - c. The Declaration of Independence in 1776. Attitudes of English statesmen.
 - d. The successful outcome of the War for Independence. Factors aiding the colonists by 1783. The final peace.
3. Home rule for Ireland asserted during England's troubles. The feeling in Ireland. The work of Grattan and the "volunteers." Concessions by the English government and the repeal of objectionable restrictive laws.
4. Close of George III's personal rule in 1782. Failure of the whole policy of the king and Lord North. Resolution of 1780. New conditions.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, Short History of England, 583-595.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 615-641.

LXXX. WILLIAM PITT THE YOUNGER AND THE NEW TORY PARTY. PLANS FOR PARLIAMENTARY REFORM AND THEIR FAILURE (1780-1789).

1. Rise of William Pitt the Younger.
 - a.* His birth, character, and abilities. His call to be prime minister and the struggle to establish control in parliament. The birth of a new Tory party.
 - b.* Popular victory for Pitt in 1784. His long tenure of office (1784-1801) and the ascendancy of the Tory party until 1830.
2. The problem of parliamentary reform in England.
 - a.* Parliament not representative of the people at large. Glaring defects of borough representation in particular. Decayed or rotten boroughs, called also pocket boroughs, close boroughs, and nomination boroughs. Aristocratic dominance over the house of commons and its effects.
 - b.* Many important towns and large masses of artisans and laborers not represented at all. Restrictions on the franchise. Nine tenths of the male population without votes.
 - c.* The people unable to express their wishes save by public demonstrations and riots. Examples of this. Need of greater democracy.
 - d.* The great anti-Catholic riots under Lord George Gordon and their suppression by military force. Catholic relief measures.
 - e.* Opposition to parliamentary reform by the corrupt interests. Growing importance of the question. Pitt's interest in it and his unsuccessful efforts to change borough representation. Fox's sympathy with reform.
 - f.* Failure of all attempts and petitions for reform due to political conditions at home and abroad. Future importance of the question.
3. Summary of Pitt's services and importance as a domestic or home minister and reformer.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 595-602.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 641-646.

LXXXI. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1800).

1. The great revolutionary movement in France (1789–1792). The "Declaration of the Rights of Man" and its importance. Advocacy of social equality. Rioting and violence in Paris. Emigration of the aristocracy. French republican enthusiasm.
2. English opinion of the French Revolution.
 - a. Comparison of the two countries. Influence of the new ideas in England. Liberal societies and the promotion of reforms. Republican tendencies.
 - b. Opposition to revolutionary tendencies. Criticism of the French Revolution. Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution* (1790).
 - c. Split in the Whig ranks through the quarrel between Burke and Fox, and the consequent strengthening of the new Tory party.
3. The attitude of Pitt and the government towards the French Revolution. Events leading up to antagonism and finally war between England and the new French Republic in 1793. The nine years' struggle to 1802.
4. Suppression of English revolutionary societies and leaders. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Prosecution of the "English Jacobins." Enforcement of sedition laws. Growth of hostility towards France. Disappearance of agitation for reform by 1795.
5. Influence of the French Revolution on Ireland and the union of 1800.
 - a. Dissatisfaction in Ireland. The plans of the "United Irishmen" and the rebellion of 1798. Failure of Irish plans. Punishment of rebels.
 - b. The union of Ireland to England governmentally, and how it was accomplished in 1800. The home rule cause. Exclusion of Irish Catholics from parliament and office. Agitation over Catholic disabilities.
 - c. Pitt's desire to remove Catholic disabilities entirely. Opposition of George III and Pitt's consequent resignation in 1801.

6. Pitt's services to England between 1789 and 1801. Sir Walter Scott's characterization of him in the poem *The Pilot that Weathered the Storm*.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 602-609.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 647-651.

LXXXII. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PROBLEMS (1802-1815).

SUMMARY OF THE PERIOD FROM 1763 TO 1815.

1. Pitt's successors. The Addington, second Pitt, and Grenville-Fox ("All the Talents") administrations. Death of Pitt and of Fox in 1806.
2. The abolition of the African slave trade on the part of England through the efforts of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and others. General abandonment of the slave trade by 1815, though not of slavery.
3. England's struggle with Napoleon Bonaparte. Opposition to imperialism.
 - a. Short duration of the Peace of Amiens (1802). Bonaparte becomes Emperor of the French and quarrels with England.
 - b. England's opposition to French imperialism. Her alliances with the other states of Europe. Course of the great struggle. England's maritime activity.
 - c. The career and services of Admiral Nelson from 1797 to 1805. His great victories at Cape St. Vincent (1797), Aboukir Bay (1798), and his victory and death at Trafalgar (1805).
 - d. Advantages gained through England's control of the sea: (1) protection from invasion; (2) acquisition of colonial territory from France and Holland, — examples; (3) opportunities for commercial control and extension of trade. Good and bad results of the war.
4. Causes and character of the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States.
 - a. Caused indirectly by Napoleon's attempt to blockade England and destroy her commerce. Berlin and Milan decrees, and England's retaliation by the Orders in Council. Position of neutral states.

- b.* Resentment by the United States of British claims to search vessels and impress seamen leads to war in 1812. British defeats and successes in the struggle. American naval power.
- c.* The ending of the struggle in 1814. Failure to settle questions in dispute by the treaty. Growth of better feeling between England and the United States.
- 5. Close of the period of wars. Success of Arthur Wellesley, later duke of Wellington, in the "Peninsular Campaign." Napoleon's failure against Russia in 1812 and defeat in Germany in 1813. His deposition and imprisonment at Elba. Failure of his attempt to regain power in 1815 through the British-Prussian victory at Waterloo. The treaties of Vienna (1814-1815).
- 6. Summary of the period from 1763 to 1815.
 - a.* General transformation in England along economic, social, and political lines.
 - b.* Loss of the American colonies and the breakdown of the personal control of the king in government.
 - c.* Growth of democracy checked by the violence of the French Revolution.
 - d.* Extension of English maritime and colonial power as a result of war and of exploration and settlement in Australasia.
 - e.* Heavy taxes and the existence of political and economic abuses cause discontent amongst the masses in England, and reforms are badly needed.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 609-615.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 651-662.

LXXXIII. AGITATION AGAINST POLITICAL ABUSES AND THE BEGINNINGS OF REFORM.

- 1. Conditions in England in the years following 1815.
 - a.* Political, social, and economic problems. High price of food. Decline of commerce and manufacturing.
 - b.* Agitation for political reform. Radical propaganda of Cobbett's *Weekly Political Register*. Riots and conspiracies against Toryism.
 - c.* The Tory opposition to reform. The Six Laws. Military repression. Lord Castlereagh.

- d.* The Manchester Massacre of 1819. England divided into two hostile factions. Tory class supremacy.
2. Gradual bettering of social and economic conditions. Emigration to the new world. Improvement in English conditions after 1820.
3. Passing of such reactionary leaders as Sidmouth and Castlereagh. The rise to power of George Canning, the leader of the moderate Tory party (1822-1827). Important changes.
 - a.* Liberal foreign policy. Sympathy with movements of nationality and democracy. Friendly attitude of England towards South American republics.
 - b.* Reform of the penal code. History of previous attempts at reform. Success of the movement from 1813 to 1836. The work of Peel (1824).
 - c.* Removal of Catholic disabilities. Repeal of the Test Act. Repeal of legislation against Dissenters (1812 and 1828).
 - d.* Catholics still excluded from sitting in parliament. Passage of the Catholic Relief Bill in 1829 as a result of six years' agitation in Ireland under O'Connell.
 - e.* Attitude of the Tory ministers towards these reforms. The agitation by the Whigs and Radicals for the reform of parliament. Opposition of the ministers too much for the movement from 1820 to 1830.
4. Character of the ruler, George IV (1820-1830). His support of the Tories. His death in 1830 clears the way for a change in government.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 617-623.

Source reference. *Readings in English History*, 663-679.

LXXXIV. THE GREAT REFORM BILL OF 1832 AND OTHER REFORMS. WHIG OR LIBERAL ASCENDANCY.

1. Supremacy of the Whigs or Liberals from 1830 to 1840. Era of reforms.
 - a.* The accession of William IV (1830-1837). Dissensions in the Tory party. Opposition to the duke of Wellington. Democratic tendencies.

- b.* The victory of the Whigs in the elections of 1830 and the formation of a ministry by Lord Grey. Beginning of a liberal régime.
- 2. Introduction and passage of a great parliamentary Reform Bill (1830-1832).
 - a.* Lord John Russell and the first appearance of the Reform Bill. Popular support and enthusiasm for reform. Disinclination of parliament to support such sweeping changes as proposed in the bill.
 - b.* The dissolution of the first Whig parliament and the victory of the reformers in the elections of 1831. Passage of the Reform Bill by the commons and its two defeats in the house of lords.
 - c.* The dispute between the two houses. Resignation of the Whig ministry. Wellington's failure to form a ministry. Return of the Whig leaders.
 - d.* The king and house of lords forced to acquiesce in the passage of second Reform Bill in 1832. Significance of this victory over aristocratic opposition.
 - e.* Contents of the Reform Bill. Great reforms in representation. Extension of the franchise among the middle classes. Its results.
- 3. Other great reforms of the time.
 - a.* Abolition of slavery in all British colonies (1833). Compensation granted to slave owners.
 - b.* The first Factory Act (1833). Regulation of hours of work and reform of bad industrial conditions. Social and economic advance.
 - c.* The reform of the poor law (1834) and its effects in decreasing poverty and promoting industry. National administration of poor relief and its advantages.
 - d.* The reform of municipal corporations by the act of 1835 gives a larger degree of popular self-government to English cities and boroughs.
 - e.* Introduction of a system of penny postage by Rowland Hill in 1837, and its importance.

4. Summary of the changes and improvements brought about by the reforms under the Whig administration between 1830 and 1837.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 623-632.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 679-698.

LXXXV. POLITICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE EARLY VICTORIAN AGE (1837-1852). THE CESSATION OF POLITICAL REFORM.

1. The accession of Queen Victoria (1837-1902) and the history of her early reign.
 - a. The young queen and her descent and character. Importance of her long reign. Her personal history. Marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1840), who becomes prince consort.
 - b. Appearance of new party names, Conservatives and Liberals. The chief political leaders. Lord Melbourne as prime minister (1837-1840). Prominence of Sir Robert Peel as Conservative prime minister (1841-1846).
 - c. Cessation of reforms on the part of the Liberals and their growing disinclination to pass further measures. Comparative stagnation of party politics between 1837 and 1846.
2. Progress in practical science and industry.
 - a. New inventions, — steamboats (1812-1838), locomotives and railroads (1825-1829), work of Stephenson, the telegraph (1837-1842), due to Cook and Wheatstone in England and Morse in America. Rapid traveling and even more rapid transmission of news.
 - b. Industrial change and advance. Opposition between labor and capital. Trade-unions cease to be illegal (1824-1825) but are restricted. National trade-unions (1833). Strikes, petitions, and meetings on behalf of an eight-hour day. Spread of the trade-union movement.
3. Agitation for further political reform. The Chartist movement for greater democracy. The six important points of the People's Charter. The Chartist party.

- National conventions and petitions. Collapse of the movement in 1848.
4. Difficulties with Ireland. Proposed repeal of the union (1829-1848).
 - a. Agitation by O'Connell and other leaders for repeal of the union. Danger of civil war. The crisis of 1843 at Clontarf. O'Connell's moderation and loss of influence.
 - b. The Young Ireland society and its revolutionary projects. Failure of the premature rebellion of 1848 and break-up of the party.
 - c. The Irish famine of 1845-1846 and its results. The work of relief. Enormous Irish emigration to America and other parts of the world since 1846. Noticeable falling off in the population of Ireland during the last sixty years.
 5. The repeal of the corn laws and introduction of free trade (1838-1852).
 - a. The history of the duties on grain,—the corn laws. The benefits of protection confined to the farmers and landlords.
 - b. The agitation for the repeal of the corn laws led by the Anti-Corn Law League, under Cobden and Bright, from 1838 on.
 - c. The gradual conversion of the country. Winning over of the Conservative leader, Sir Robert Peel, in 1846. The abolition of duties on grain by the coalition of liberal Tories with the Whigs.
 - d. The introduction of free trade (1846-1852). Downfall of the English protective system. Abolition of all export and great reduction of import duties. Repeal of Navigation Acts (1848). Duties for revenue only. Vote of 1852 (468 to 53) in favor of free trade. Later history of free trade.
 6. The Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851. The causes, character, and importance of the great international exhibition at London. Its success and the influence of its example in promoting later exhibitions.
 7. General summary of the period from 1815 to 1852,—the period of reform.

- a.* Reforms favored by a period of peace. Importance of the changes caused by the Reform Bill of 1832. Importance of other reforms.
- b.* Growth of a general interest in public questions and of an appreciation of public duties. Preparation for greater democracy.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 632-643.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 699-715.

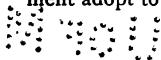
REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION K

TOPICS LXXVIII-LXXIX

1. What principles and influences did George III represent in his view of royal power? How did he endeavor to put his theories into practice and what success did he have? Illustrate from the political history of the time.
2. Discuss the causes, character, and results of the great industrial revolution in England during the later eighteenth century. Why is it of such great historical importance?
3. Explain or comment on: (*a*) *North Briton*, No. 45; (*b*) the "Junius" letters; (*c*) Lord Bute; (*d*) the Stamp Act; (*e*) Townshend duties.
4. Discuss the relations between England and the American colonies that caused friction and finally open hostility. What principles were at stake, and why did the English government fail to realize the seriousness of the situation?
5. Discuss briefly: (*a*) Grattan and the Irish "Volunteers"; (*b*) the downfall of George III's personal rule; (*c*) French aid to the American colonies.

TOPICS LXXX-LXXXI

1. What characteristics of William Pitt the Younger brought him success as a statesman? Describe the circumstances of his coming into office and his influence on parties and party alignment.
2. What was Pitt's object in urging parliamentary reform? What most needed reforming? Who opposed reform and why? Discuss the defects and evils of the English political system of that time.
3. Describe and discuss briefly: (*a*) the causes for and history of the Lord George Gordon riots; (*b*) efforts at parliamentary reform and their failure.
4. Compare the political, social, and economic conditions in England with those in France as regards the need for reform through revolution. What were the chief abuses that England was suffering from, and how could they best be remedied?
5. Give an account of the various attitudes towards the French Revolution as shown in the politics and literature of the time in England. What effect was produced on parties and what attitude did the government adopt towards revolutionary agitation?



6. Explain or comment on: (a) the French Revolution and Ireland; (b) the character and results of the union of Great Britain and Ireland; (c) the efforts of Pitt to remove Catholic disabilities, and their result.

TOPICS LXXXII-LXXXIII

1. What great social and economic reform was put through by England at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Who were most instrumental in bringing this about?
2. What political principles were at issue in the struggle between England and Napoleon Bonaparte? Where and how did England achieve most of her successes? What advantages did England gain from her naval supremacy?
3. Discuss briefly: (a) the War of 1812 between England and the United States; (b) the failure of Napoleon's plans and his final downfall; (c) the general changes and development of historical importance between 1763 and 1815.
4. Why were the lower classes in England restless and dissatisfied during the first quarter of the nineteenth century? What resulted from this state of affairs, and what attitude did the Tory government take?
5. Give an account of the gradual change from a reactionary to a more liberal policy, noticing the principal reasons for such a change. What were some of the most important manifestations of the spirit of reform?
6. Explain or comment on: (a) the *Weekly Political Register*; (b) the Manchester Massacre; (c) Castlereagh; (d) Canning's foreign policy; (e) Huskisson.

TOPICS LXXXIV-LXXXV

1. Describe the circumstances attending the change of party government in 1830 and discuss its importance. Who were the most prominent Whig leaders?
2. Give an account of the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 and discuss its contents and significance. What was still needed in order to make England's government thoroughly democratic?
3. Mention the reforms, of a social and economic character, brought about between 1830 and 1837. What were their results?
4. Discuss the condition of parties and party policies during the first ten years of Queen Victoria's reign. What agitations and movements then took place, and with what results? Who were the great political figures of the time?
5. Give an account of the progress in practical science and invention, and of the changes in industry during the early Victorian age.
6. Explain or comment on: (a) Prince Albert; (b) the Chartists; (c) O'Connell and Young Ireland; (d) Anti-Corn Law League; (e) Crystal Palace Exhibition.
7. Summarize the general characteristics of the period of reform from 1815 to 1852, noting the chief landmarks and leaders.

L. THE PROBLEMS OF RECENT ENGLISH HISTORY (1852-1910). HOME AND IMPERIAL INTERESTS AND POLICIES

LXXXVI. FOREIGN AND COLONIAL WARS OF THE MIDDLE NINETEENTH CENTURY (1852-1865). LORD PALMERSTON.

1. British foreign policy and foreign affairs. The Crimean War (1854-1856).
 - a.* The "Near Eastern Question" and the balance of power. Relations of Russia and Turkey. Danger to England in Russian expansion.
 - b.* Hostilities between Russia and Turkey in 1853. France and Great Britain in alliance in the Crimean War.
 - c.* The siege of Sebastopol and the course of the struggle (1854-1856). Victories of the allies. Balaclava (1854) and the "Charge of the Light Brigade."
 - d.* Suffering of the British troops (1854-1855) due to military disorganization and political mismanagement.
 - e.* Popular feeling causes the resignation of the Aberdeen ministry and substitution of Lord Palmerston. Improvement in conditions. Work of Florence Nightingale.
 - f.* The fall of Sebastopol in 1855 and the Peace of Paris in 1856. Its terms; violation by Russia of these terms. The Russian declaration of 1870. England's gains from the war.
2. British government and interests in India. The Indian mutiny and the changes following it.
 - a.* The work of Warren Hastings. Progress of British control. Native wars (1815-1856). Responsibility of the East India Company.
 - b.* The story of the great Indian mutiny and its suppression (1858). End of the rule of the East India Company in 1858. Later position of India as a crown colony.
 - c.* Progress in India since 1858. The Empire of India (1876-1877). Present condition of India. Dissatisfaction of native population.

3. Small wars with Egypt, Afghanistan, and China (1840–1842). The Opium War and its results. Second Chinese war (1856–1858). The third Chinese war (1860) and the war with Japan (1862). Minor struggles in Africa, Asia, and British colonial possessions (1862–1878). The cost of empire.
4. Great Britain and the Civil War in America. Attitude of the government and of different elements of the population. The "Trent" affair and the "Alabama" claims. Democratic sympathy with Northern side in spite of economic distress.
5. Lord Palmerston as a great foreign minister. His long political service (1809–1865). His opposition to further democratic reform in England. His dominant interests in external rather than internal problems.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 646–656.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 716–735.

LXXXVII. THE REVIVAL OF REFORM AND THE RIVAL PLANS AND POLICIES OF GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI (1865–1880).

1. Reawakening of the spirit of reform among the Liberals.
 - a. Agitation for the extension of the franchise after 1852. Political history of William Ewart Gladstone, the great reform leader. His association with Sir Robert Peel. His financial abilities.
 - b. Failure of first attempts at new reform legislation. Lord John Russell's ministry (1865–1866). Resignation of the Liberals in 1866 after the defeat of their Reform Bill.
2. The Derby ministry (1866–1868). The second Reform Bill.
 - a. Benjamin Disraeli and his career to 1866 as a leading Conservative.
 - b. The great need of franchise reform. Changes in England since 1832 in regard to the general intelligence and political and social importance of the working classes. Attitude of the new generation towards government.
 - c. The second Reform Bill (1867) and its liberal character as a result of amendments. Reforms

in representation and great extension of the franchise in both town and country.

3. The first Gladstone ministry (1868-1874) and the religious and agrarian reforms in Ireland. Educational, constitutional, labor, military, and judicial reforms carried through by the Liberals. The "row of extinct volcanoes" in 1874.
4. Disraeli and his imperial policy (1874-1881).
 - a. The Suez Canal. British control secured in 1875. Value of this acquisition.
 - b. The Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878. Disraeli at the Congress of Berlin (1878). England secures Cyprus and checks Russia.
 - c. Petty wars in Afghanistan and South Africa. Creation of the Indian Empire. Defeat of imperialism in 1880 and return of Gladstone to power.
 - d. Death of Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield, in 1881. His character and importance.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 656-662.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 735-747.

LXXXVIII. GLADSTONE'S LATER REFORMS AND THE BREAK-UP AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

1. Second Gladstone ministry (1880-1885). Further reforms.
 - a. Minor reforms and Irish legislation followed by the third Reform Bill in 1884-1885.
 - b. Discontent of the farm laborers in 1872. Agitation for extension of franchise leads to the Franchise Act (1884) and the Redistribution Act (1885). Democratic gains.
 - c. Reforms in local government — Municipal Corporations Act (1882), the County Councils Act (1888), and the Parish Councils Act (1894) — give full self-government in local affairs. England a complete democracy.
2. Gladstone and Irish home rule. His defeat in 1885 and return to power in 1886.
 - a. Third Gladstone ministry of 1886. Charles Stewart Parnell and the agitation for Irish home

- rule. The Irish "coercion acts." Gladstone's conversion to home rule.
- b.* Defeat of the first home-rule bill. Secession from the Liberal ranks of John Bright, Joseph Chamberlain, and others. Formation of the party of Liberal Unionists who join the Conservatives.
- c.* Return of Gladstone to power after second Salisbury ministry (1886-1892). His second home-rule bill passes in the house of commons but is defeated in the house of lords. Strong feeling against the bill. The fall of Parnell.
- d.* Ultimate failure of the policy of home rule after the retirement of Gladstone in 1894. His death in 1898. Fall of the Liberals from power under Lord Rosebery in 1895.
3. Third Salisbury ministry (1895-1901). Success of the Liberal-Conservative or Unionist party.
 - a.* The Conservative reaction of 1895. Recognition of Unionist help by the appointment of Chamberlain and other Liberal Unionists to important cabinet offices. Progressive tendencies of the new ministry.
 - b.* The Irish Local Government Act (1898). Liberal colonial policy of Chamberlain. Salisbury's tactful foreign policy.
 - c.* The second Boer War (1899) and the victory of the Conservative-Unionist ministry in 1900. Death of Queen Victoria in 1901; retirement of Salisbury the same year and his death in 1903.
4. Recent political and party history in Great Britain (1901-1910).
 - a.* The Balfour ministry (1901-1905). Prominence of Chamberlain and his proposed policy of protection. Dissensions in the cabinet and in the Conservative-Unionist party. Failure of the nation to support a policy of "preferential duties" in the election of 1906. Victory of the Liberals.
 - b.* The Campbell-Bannerman ministry (1905-1908). Support given to the Liberals by the labor and socialist elements. Questions of internal reform, — liquor traffic, education, old-age pensions. The Irish question. Growth of radical views.

- c. Death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in 1908. The Asquith ministry (1908—). New problems. House of Lords, taxation and military defense. The election of 1910.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 662–666.

Source reference. *Readings in English History*, 747–752.

LXXXIX. THE BRITISH EMPIRE OF TO-DAY. THE GROWTH OF THE GREAT SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES, — CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

1. Increasing importance of colonial and imperial questions in English history. The great imperial conferences of 1887, 1897, and more recent years. Chamberlain's part in the promotion of British imperialism.
2. The British colonial empire. The two chief types of colonies.
 - a. Crown colonies: territory chiefly acquired by conquest, inhabited by a large native population, and held by Great Britain for commercial and military reasons. India and other examples.
 - b. Self-governing colonies: territory acquired by discovery or by conquest, inhabited by people of British or European origin, and enjoying rights of self-government similar to the people of England and other free countries. Examples: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.
3. The history and government of the Dominion of Canada.
 - a. England's great colonial gains in North America at the expense of France in 1713 and in 1763. The taking over of French Canada and the problem of the two races. Growth of English settlements.
 - b. The reënforcement of the English population of Canada by the coming of the United Empire Loyalists from the American colonies. Influx of British settlers into western Canada. The feeling for self-government and the Act of 1791.
 - c. Race jealousies and hostility. Objections in upper and lower Canada to the government by executive and council. The rebellion of 1837 in the

- Canadas. Lord Durham's investigation and report in favor of greater self-government (1840). The inauguration of responsible government through native Canadian ministers..
- d.* Need for closer political and governmental unity in Canada. Race feeling between upper and lower Canada. The movement for confederation. The Canada Act of 1867. The provinces of the Dominion and the nature of the federal government.
 - e.* Canada a great self-governing colonial federal state. The provincial governments and their powers. Comparison of Canada and the United States as federal states.
 - f.* The great territorial growth of the Dominion of Canada. Acquisition of the Hudson Bay Territory (1869). The large western provinces of the Dominion. Immigration of Americans into these provinces and territories. The future of Canada.
4. The Commonwealth of Australia and its history and government.
 - a.* Discovery and early settlement of Australia. Unpromising character of first English inhabitants. The penal colony at Botany Bay in New South Wales and its origin and history.
 - b.* Efforts to colonize Australia. Free and penal settlements along the east coast. Gradual growth of a permanent population through liberal land grants to the colonists.
 - c.* The colony of New South Wales and its capital, Sydney. Growth of other Australian colonies: Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia.
 - d.* Economic history of Australia. First phase, agriculture and raising of live stock. Second phase, discovery and utilization of coal and the discovery of gold and development of gold mining (1851 on).
 - e.* Rapid growth of Australia in population and resources during the last half century. Great manufacturing and industrial development.
 - f.* Present character and importance of the Australian people. Cessation of penal transportation

to Australia between 1840 and 1865. The economic future of the country.

g. The growth of self-government and political unity in Australia.

(1) Somewhat absolute character of the early British government in Australia. Granting of limited self-government to New South Wales and Tasmania early in the last century. The change from an appointive to an elective council (1823-1842).

(2) Acceptance by Great Britain of proposed plan for constitutional government in New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, and Victoria, 1850-1855. Rapid growth of democratic government in the Australian colonies during the last fifty years.

(3) The efforts towards Australian federation since 1855. The Federal Council of 1883. The Sydney convention of 1891 and its plan for union. The birth of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1899. Comparison of federal government in Australia with that in Canada and the United States. The present condition and future prospects of the Australian commonwealth.

5. The self-governing colony of New Zealand and its history.

a. The relation of New Zealand to the Australasian group. Its distance from Australia. The first New Zealand settlements (1833). The Maori or native population. Growth of British population.

b. Constitutional government in New Zealand. Democratic tendencies in her politics. Increase in wealth and population. The future of this strong young colonial state.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 666-672.

Source reference. Readings in English History, 752-762.

XC. BRITISH IMPERIAL PROBLEMS. THE SOUTH AFRICAN WARS AND THE QUESTION OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

1. British interests in South Africa. The Boers.

- a.* The acquisition by Great Britain of Cape Colony from Holland (1806, 1814) in the struggle with Napoleon. The Dutch farmers of the colony, or Boers, and their character.
- b.* Objections by the Boers to British control increased by the abolition of slavery (1833). The great Boer "trek" between 1836 and 1842 and the founding of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Recognition by Great Britain of the semi-independence of these states (1852-1854).
- c.* Frequent wars between British and natives lead to the extension of British territory in South Africa. The colony of Natal (1856). The acquisition of the Kimberley region (1870).
- d.* The attempt at South African federation in 1877. Opposition of the Boers in the Transvaal. Annexation of the Transvaal to Cape Colony and the first Boer war (1880-1881). Majuba Hill.
- e.* Recognition by the Gladstone government of the Transvaal or South African Republic under British suzerainty. The agreement of 1884 and its indefiniteness.
- f.* Discovery of gold in the Transvaal and influx of British settlers, who become known as Outlanders. The exclusion of the Outlanders from a share in the government, and their grievances against the Boers. The Jameson Raid of 1895 and its results.
- g.* Further extension of British interests in South Africa by Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company. Growing antagonism between Great Britain and the Boer republics. Mutual distrust and hostility lead to the second Boer war (October, 1899).
- 2. The second Boer war (1899-1902) and the progress towards South African federation.**
 - a.* The Boer preparations for the struggle. Character of the opposing forces. Reasons for Boer

- successes at the opening of the war. Humiliating British reverses (1899-1900).
- b.* The sending to South Africa of large British armies and colonial contingents from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Successful campaign of lords Roberts and Kitchener. Gradual suppression of Boer resistance. Their failure to enlist outside aid or intervention. The last stages of the struggle (1901-1902).
 - c.* The results of the war. Organization of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies. Liberal treatment of the Boers by the British government. Restoration of settled conditions and of constitutional government. Concessions in regard to language and customs.
 - d.* The movement towards a federation of the self-governing British colonies of South Africa. The South African Customs Union (1903) and inter-colonial conferences. The conventions at Pretoria and at Durban during 1908 and the probability of South African federation. The questions of native franchise, of dual language, and of location of the capital. Future of South Africa.
3. The question of imperial federation.
- a.* The attitude of the British colonies towards the mother country. The problem of holding the empire together. National tendencies in the four great self-governing colonial states.
 - b.* The sentiment for continued union with Great Britain. The possibility of imperial federation. Conferences of British and colonial statesmen on imperial problems. Colonial aid in the maintenance of imperial naval and military defense.
 - c.* The great imperial celebrations of 1887, 1897, and 1902 at the coronation of Edward VII. The new title bestowed on the British sovereign. His dignified position and limited powers.
 - d.* Imperialism in literature and politics. Kipling, the poet of imperialism. Chamberlain and Rhodes and their services to imperialism. Inherent strength of the British empire.

4. Summary of the history of Great Britain since 1852.
 - a. This period characterized by an excessive amount of warfare over foreign and colonial questions — "the cost of empire."
 - b. The movement towards democratic government since 1852 in England and her colonies and its results. Progress in political and social equality. The reform acts of 1867-1868 and 1884-1885.
 - c. The history of the great political parties and their leaders. Party changes, especially over the question of Irish home rule. Domestic reform and economic and social legislation. Improved English-Irish relations.
 - d. The present position and attitude of Great Britain towards European and colonial questions. Friendliness between Great Britain and the United States. British apprehension in regard to Germany. The danger of a great international struggle.

Text-book assignment. Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 672-678.

Source reference. Readings in *English History*, 762-767.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON SECTION L

TOPICS LXXXVI-LXXXVII

1. What important question led to the Crimean War? What nations took part and how did the conflict result? What political significance did the war have from the English viewpoint?
2. Describe the conditions in India leading up to the great mutiny and discuss the results of that episode and the later history of India.
3. Explain or comment on: (a) Opium War; (b) "Trent" affair and "Alabama" claims; (c) character and services of Lord Palmerston.
4. Give an account of the political conditions that resulted in the passage of the Reform Bill of 1867 by the Conservatives. Who was really responsible for this reform?
5. What measures and movements characterized the Liberal tenure of power from 1868 to 1874? Why did the Liberals go out in 1874?
6. Discuss Disraeli's "imperial policy" as manifested in various ways between 1874 and 1880. Do you consider Disraeli a greater statesman than Gladstone, and give reasons for your opinion?

TOPIC LXXXVIII

1. Describe the general and special changes brought about by the reform legislation of 1884-1885 and the local-government legislation of later years. What have been the results in connection with English government?

2. Show the political and governmental significance of the home-rule question, noting especially its effect on party alignment since 1886.
3. Give an account of the passing of the Liberal ascendancy and the coming in of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists under Salisbury and Chamberlain.
4. Discuss the present condition of British politics, noting the party in power, the prime minister, and the most important questions of the day.
5. Mention the great statesmen of the Victorian age; tell why each was important and the services that each rendered.

TOPICS LXXXIX-XC.

1. Trace out the growth of the British colonial empire from the early seventeenth century onward, noting when, how, and from whom the different colonies were acquired, and also the losses suffered by England.
2. Discuss briefly: (*a*) crown colonies; (*b*) United Empire Loyalists; (*c*) Lord Durham; (*d*) growth of self-government in the Canadas; (*e*) New Zealand.
3. Describe the Dominion of Canada to-day as regards: (*a*) its provinces; (*b*) its government; and (*c*) its relations with Great Britain and with the United States.
4. Give a brief sketch of Australian history and the development of self-government and union there. Compare Australian government with Canadian.
5. Discuss the relations of the English and Boers in South Africa during the last century, noting the causes for the two Boer wars.
6. What is the present situation in South Africa as regards union of different elements of the population and the establishment of federal government?
7. Discuss briefly: (*a*) the work of Cecil Rhodes; (*b*) imperial federation; (*c*) imperial conferences; (*d*) imperialism in literature; (*e*) British problems of to-day; (*f*) Edward VII and his title and position.

PRONOUNCING INDEX OF ENGLISH PROPER NAMES

- Adela** (ad'ê-lä). The fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, wife of Stephen, Earl of Blois, and mother of King Stephen of England.
- Ælfric** (alf'rik). Born about 955; died about 1020. An Anglo-Saxon scholar and educator, surnamed Grammaticus, author of homilies.
- Æthelbald** (ath'el-bâld). King of the Mercians, 716-757, prominent in Early English history. — King of the West Saxons, 858-860, son of Æthelwulf.
- Æthelflæd** (ath'el-flad). Died in 918. The eldest daughter of Alfred the Great and wife of Ethelred, ealdorman of the Mercians. Joint ruler of Mercia to 912 and sole ruler, 912-918. "The Lady of the Mercians."
- Æthelwulf** (ath'el-wulf). Died 858. Son of Egbert of Wessex, Anglo-Saxon king from 839 to 858. Weak reign, Danish attacks, revolt of West Saxons.
- Agincourt** (aj'in-kört or Fr. äzh-añ-kör'). A battle in which Henry V of England defeated the French, October 25, 1415.
- Agricola** (a-grik'ô-lä). Roman governor of Britain, 78-84 A.D.
- Aidan** (I'dan). Died August 31, 651. First Bishop of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. Celtic missionary from Iona.
- Aix la Chapelle** (äks-lä-shä-pel'). A peace made in 1748 at the close of the War of the Austrian Succession. Restored the "status quo ante bellum."
- Albion** (al'bi-on). The ancient name of Britain; restricted in later use to England.
- Alençon** (ä-loñ-sôn'). One of the royal dukes of France, suitor to Queen Elizabeth of England.
- Amiens** (ä-mê-ai'). Mise of Amiens (1264) and Treaty of Amiens (1802).
- Anjou** (an'jö or Fr. on-zhö'). Part of the English dominions in France in the middle ages.
- Aquitaine** (ak-wi-tän'). A name given to southwestern France in the middle ages.
- Augustine** (ä-gus'tin or ä'gus-tin). Roman missionary to Kent in 597 and first archbishop of Canterbury in 600.
- Balaclava** (bäl-ä-klä'vä). British victory in the Crimean War, 1854. Charge of the Light Brigade.
- Balliol** (bäl'i-öl or bal'yöl). A noble family of Scotland, claimants to the Scottish crown in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
- Bastille** (bas-tël'), The. Famous royal prison at Paris destroyed by the people on July 14, 1789, at the outbreak of the French Revolution.

- Bayeux** (bä-yé'). Famous as the home of the great Bayeux Tapestry.
- Beowulf** (bä'ô-wulf). Great Early English epic of adventure and daring.
- Bernicia** (bern-is'yä'). One of the early tribal Anglian kingdoms, later consolidated with Deira into Northumbria.
- Blenheim** (blen'im). One of Marlborough's greatest victories, fought in 1704.
- Boadicea** (bô-ä-di-së'ä). Famous British queen of the Iceni, who perished in a revolt against the Romans in 62 A.D. Poem by Tennyson.
- Bologna** (bô-lôn'yä). Famous Italian university, home of the revived Roman Law.
- Bordeaux** (bor-dô'). City in southwest France important in English-French mediæval relations.
- Bretigny** (bre-tên-yi'). Treaty between England and France made in 1360.
- Brougham** (brö'am or brôm), **Lord**. Famous English statesman and lawyer, 1778-1868.
- Brunanburh** (brö'nän-börêh). Scene of a famous battle, 937 A.D.
- Bunyan** (bun'yän). The great Puritan prose writer of the middle seventeenth century. Author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*.
- Burgoyne** (bér-goin'). An English general who fought in the American Revolutionary war.
- Burleigh** (bêr'li), **Baron**. The title granted to Queen Elizabeth's chief minister, Sir William Cecil, in 1571.
- Cabot** (kab'ot). A celebrated English-Italian family of Bristol, England, noted for their voyages to North America.
- Cadiz** (kă'diz). A famous seaport of southwest Spain, the object of English attacks in the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.
- Cædmon** (kad'mon). An Anglo-Saxon or Early English poet of Northumbria, who flourished about 670 A.D.
- Caen** (kôn). An ancient town of Normandy, important for its abbey and university.
- Caerleon** (kär-lê'on). A town in Monmouthshire near the Welsh border, once a Roman post and the traditional seat of King Arthur's court.
- Calais** (kă-lä'). A French seaport opposite Dover. Held by England from 1347 to 1558.
- Caractacus** (ka-rak'tä-kus). A great tribal British king who was defeated and captured by the Romans about 50 A.D.
- Carteret** (kär'têr-et). Great English-Jersey family, the best-known member of which was Lord John Carteret (1690-1763).
- Cawnpore** (kân-pôr'). A city of India where a massacre of English took place during the Indian Mutiny in 1857-1858.
- Cecil** (ses'il or sis'il). Great English political family important since the reign of Elizabeth. See Burleigh and Salisbury.
- Celts** (selts or kelts). One of the principal divisions of the great Aryan or Indo-European race family.

- Cerdic** (kér'dik). Great West Saxon ealdorman or war chief who became King of the West Saxons in 519. Regarded as the ancestor of the Anglo-Saxon royal house.
- Chaucer** (chá'sér). Famous English poet, 1340-1400. Author of *The Canterbury Tales*.
- Chippenham** (chip'n-am). A town in Wiltshire, the scene of a victory over the Danes by Alfred the Great in 878 A.D.
- Clarendon** (klar'en-don). A famous place and proper name. — Title borne by Sir Edward Hyde, first minister of Charles II.
- Cnut** (knöt). Great English-Danish king from 1017 to 1035. Also ruled over Denmark and Norway.
- Cobbett** (kob'et), **William**. A noted American and English political writer and agitator. Editor and proprietor of Cobbett's *Weekly Political Register*, 1802-1835.
- Cobden** (kob'den), **Richard**. A great English statesman and political economist, 1804-1865.
- Colchester** (köl'ches-tér). An old and historic town of Essex, once the Roman Camulodunum; also important later.
- Colet** (kol'et), **John**. Great English theologian and humanist, 1466-1519. Dean of St. Paul's and founder of St. Paul's School.
- Cornwallis** (körn-wol'is). An English general noted for his surrender to Washington at Yorktown in 1781.
- Crécy** (krä-sè). The scene of a great victory of the English under Edward III over Philip VI of France in 1346.
- Crimea** (kri-mè'ä). A peninsula of southern Russia, the scene of the Crimean War, 1853-1856.
- Cromwell** (krum'wel or krom'wel). The name of two famous characters of English history, Thomas Cromwell (1485-1540) and Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658).
- Culloden** (ku-lö'den). A Scottish moor near Inverness, the scene, in 1846, of the defeat of the Highland army supporting the Young Pretender.
- Cunobeline** (kü'nō-be-lin). A semi-mythical British king, the father of Carac-tacus. Name used by Shakespeare in the form of Cymbeline.
- Cyprus** (sí'prus). An important island in the eastern Mediterranean in which Great Britain takes great interest.
- Deira** (dē'i-rä). One of the early Anglian kingdoms lying south of Bernicia, afterwards a part of Northumbria.
- Delhi** (del'hí). A city of India in the Punjab district important as a center of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-1858.
- Dettingen** (det'ting-en). A village in Bavaria near which the English and their allies under King George II defeated the French in 1743, during the War of the Austrian Succession.
- Disraeli** (diz-rä'li or diz-rē'li). Famous English prime minister of the middle and later Victorian periods. Lived from 1804 to 1881.

Dupleix (dü-pläks'). A French marquis, governor-general of the French East Indies, 1742-1754.

Duquesne (dü-kân'), **Fort**. A fort which formerly occupied the site of Pittsburgh, Pa. It was captured by the English in 1758.

Edinburgh (ed'n-bur-ŏ). The capital and principal city of Scotland. Originally Edwin's burg or castle.

Erasmus (e-raz'mus) of **Rotterdam**. A famous scholar of the late Renaissance, closely connected with the revival of learning in England under the early Tudors.

Evesham (ëvz'ham). A town in Worcestershire, the scene of the defeat of Simon de Montfort, August 4, 1265.

Falaise (fä-läz'). A small town in Normandy, near Caen, where William the Conqueror was born.

Falkland (fäk'land), **Viscount**. The title borne by Sir Lucius Cary, a prominent Royalist killed at the first battle of Newbury in 1643.

Fawkes (fäks), **Guy**. A noted character connected with the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. Executed for treason in 1606.

Fontenoy (fönt-nwä'). A village in Belgium near Tournai, the scene of an English defeat by the French, May 11, 1745.

Fotheringay (föth'ër-in-gä). A castle in Northamptonshire where Richard III was born and Mary, Queen of Scots, imprisoned and later beheaded.

Frobisher (frö'bish-ër), **Sir Martin**. A famous seaman and explorer of Queen Elizabeth's time, who attempted to discover a northwest passage to India. He died in 1594.

Geoffrey (jef'ri). The name borne by several of the early Plantagenets, notably Geoffrey, Count of Anjou.

Giraldus Cambrensis (ji-räl'-dus kam-bren'sis). A famous chronicler and scholar of Henry II's time.

Glastonbury (glas'-ton-ber-i). One of the most ancient and historic towns of western England, famous for its abbey.

Glencoe (glen-kö'). The scene of the massacre of the Macdonald clan in 1692.

Glendower (glen'dör), **Owen**. The great Welsh leader who headed rebellions against Henry IV of England.

Gloucester (glos'-tër). A famous cathedral city of western England, prominent in the great civil war.

Gosnold (gos'nöld), **Bartholomew**. An English navigator who, in 1602, made an unsuccessful attempt at colonization in what is now Maine.

Gratian (grä'shi-an). A learned monk of Bologna who, about 1150, made a compilation of canon law known as the *Decretum*.

Greenwich (grin'ij). A suburb of London, famous for the hospital and observatory located there.

- Grenville** (gren'vil), **Sir Richard**. One of the great seamen of Elizabeth's reign. The hero of Tennyson's poem, *The Revenge*.
- Grocyn** (grō'sin), **William**. An English scholar and humanist of the later fifteenth century under Henry VII.
- Grossteste** (grōs'test), **Robert**. A patriotic English bishop of the middle thirteenth century, formerly a Franciscan.
- Guthrum** (gōth'rōm). The Danish king whom Alfred the Great overcame in 878 and who was then converted and ruled in eastern England.
- Hakluyt** (hak'lōt), **Richard**. An Elizabethan scholar and geographer, the author of the famous *Voyages*.
- Hampden** (hamp'den), **John**. A great Puritan and Parliamentary statesman, 1594-1643. The hero of the ship money case.
- Hanseatic** (han-sē-at'ik) **League**. A great commercial and political federation of northern European cities.
- Harthacnut** (hār'tha-ka-nūt'). A Danish king, son of Cnut and Emma of Normandy. He ruled from 1040 to 1042.
- Hengist** (heng'gist). A Jutish war chief who founded the kingdom of Kent in the second half of the fifth century.
- Heptarchy** (hep'tār-ki). The name given to the group of seven chief tribal kingdoms of early England.
- Herebeht** (her'e-ber't). An ealdorman of East Anglia slain in battle with the first Danish invaders.
- Hereford** (her'e fōrd). A famous cathedral town in western England near the borders of Wales.
- Hereward** (her'e wārd) **the Wake**. A noted English outlaw and patriot who maintained a long resistance to William the Conqueror in East Anglia. The hero of a novel by Kingsley.
- Hertford** (hért'ford or hār'ford). The name of a county and town near London. Scene of an important early synod of the church of England in 673.
- Hildebrand** (hil'de-brand). The monastic name of Pope Gregory VII and the one by which he is most commonly known.
- Holmby** (hōm'bi) **House**. A manor house in Northamptonshire where Charles I was detained in 1647.
- Holyrood** (hō'li rōd) **Palace**. The ancient residence of the kings and queens of Scotland, in Edinburgh.
- Hotham** (hot'ām), **Sir John**. The parliamentary governor of Hull at the opening of the civil war.
- Huguenots** (hū'ge-nots). The name given to the reformed or Calvinistic religious-political party in France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- Iceni** (i-sē'nī). An ancient British tribe, in the eastern part of the island, whose queen, Boadicea or Boudicca, headed a revolt against Rome in 61 A.D.

- Icknield-street** (ik'nēld strēt). An ancient Roman road stretching from Norfolk to Cornwall.
- Iona** (i-ō'nä). An island of the Inner Hebrides south of Mull, famous as the home of St. Columba, and the center of the Celtic church.
- Ireton** (Ir'ton), **Henry**. A famous English Parliamentary general, son-in-law of Cromwell. He commanded one wing of the cavalry at Naseby (1645). Died in Ireland in 1651.
- Jamaica** (ja-mä'kä), **Island of**. An important insular colonial possession of Great Britain in the West Indies, taken from Spain in 1655 by Admiral Penn.
- Kenilworth** (ken'l-wérth). A town and castle in Warwickshire, England, formerly associated with the earls of Leicester.
- Killiecrankie** (kil-i-krang'ki). A rocky pass on the border of the Scottish Highlands. The scene of a famous battle in 1689.
- Kimberley** (kim'bér-li). The capital of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, South Africa, and center of diamond fields.
- La Hogue** (la-hōg). A place on the coast of northern France off which a naval victory over the French was gained in 1692.
- Leicester** (les'tér). The name of a city and earldom famous in English history.
- Leighton** (lā'ton), **Alexander**. A Scotch pamphlet writer who was severely punished by the Court of Star Chamber, in 1630, for attacking the episcopal system.
- Lely** (lē'li), **Sir Peter**. A famous Dutch-English artist, court painter to Charles II of England.
- Lenthall** (lent'al), **William**. The speaker of the house of commons during the Long Parliament.
- Lewes** (lū'es). The capital of Sussex and the scene of Simon de Montfort's victory over Henry III in 1264.
- Limerick** (lim'e-rik). A county and city in Munster, Ireland, famous in Irish and Irish-English history.
- Linacre** (lin'a-kér), **Thomas**. A noted English physician and classical scholar of the English renaissance.
- Lincoln** (ling'kon). A county and cathedral city of ancient origin and important in English history.
- Lindisfarne** (lin-dis-färn'). An island off the coast of Northumbria, once the seat of a famous monastery, frequently known as Holy Island.
- Llewelyn** (lö-el'in). A famous Welsh prince of the thirteenth century who vainly opposed Edward I's efforts to conquer Wales. He fell in battle in 1282.
- Lollards** (lol'ärdz). The name given to the English followers of Wycliffe; originally a name of derision.

- Lucknow** (luk'nou). The capital of Oudh in northern India, important in connection with the great Indian Mutiny of 1857-1858.
- Macadam** (mak-ad'am), **John Loudon, 1756-1836**. A great Scottish engineer, inventor of the macadam road of crushed rock.
- McMurrugh** (mak-mur'ruk), **Dermot**. An Irish king who entered into an alliance with the Anglo-Norman barons in 1170 in order to regain possession of Leinster.
- Magdalen** (mag'dā-len) **College**. A college of Oxford University, prominent in the religious controversies of James II's reign.
- Magellan** (mā-jel'ān), **Ferdinand**. A Portuguese seaman and discoverer, of the early sixteenth century.
- Magna Carta** (mag'nā kār'tā). The great charter of the liberties of England granted by King John in 1215.
- Mahrattas** (ma-rat'āz). A powerful tribe of Hindus inhabiting parts of central and western India.
- Malcolm** (mal'kōm). The name borne by several early Scottish kings, especially Malcolm III (1054-1093) the successor of Macbeth.
- Maldon** (mal'dōn). A river port in Essex near which was fought a famous battle with the Danes in 991.
- Malplaquet** (māl-plā-kā'). A village on the northern border of France where Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the French, September 11, 1709.
- Marlborough** (mār'lbur-ō), **Duke of**. A title bestowed on Sir John Churchill in 1702 and since held by his descendants.
- Medeshamstead** (med'es-ham'sted). The ancient name of Peterborough in East Anglia.
- Melbourne** (mel'bērn), **Viscount**. The title borne by William Lamb, Queen Victoria's first prime minister.
- Mercia** (mēr'shiā). A large Anglian kingdom situated in central England and important from 600 to 800 A.D.
- Methuen** (me-tūn or meth-ven) **Treaty**. A commercial treaty between England and Portugal, negotiated in 1703 by Paul Methuen.
- Monmouth** (mon'muth), **Duke of**. The title borne by Charles II's illegitimate son, James Fitzroy.
- Morkere** (mor-kēr), **Earl**. An Anglo-Saxon nobleman, grandson of Leofric of Mercia, and Earl of Northumbria at the time of the Norman Conquest.
- Naseby** (nāz'bi). A decisive battle in the great civil war, fought near Northampton on June 14, 1645.
- Norham** (nor'am), **Award of**. A decision in regard to the succession to the Scottish crown in 1292 by Edward I, at the northern castle of Norham.
- Northumbria** (nōr-thum'bri-ā). Once a great Anglian tribal kingdom, later a northern earldom, and now a county.

Oates (ōts), **Titus**. The famous, or infamous, English impostor of Charles II's time. Author of the great Popish Plot.

O'Connell (ō-kon'el), **Daniel**, 1775-1847. A great Irish agitator and orator of the first half of the last century.

Orosius (ō-ro'si-us), **Paulus**. An early Christian writer of the fifth century, author of a *History of the World*.

Oudenarde (ou'den-ār-de). A town in southeastern Belgium, the scene of a great victory over the French by Marlborough in 1708.

Palmerston (pām'er-ston), **Viscount**. The title of Sir John Temple, the great English foreign secretary and Liberal prime minister of the mid-Victorian age.

Parnell (pār'nel), **Charles Stewart**, 1846-1891. A great Irish home-rule leader.

Paulinus (pā-lī'nus) of York. A famous missionary sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great. He died in 644.

Pelham (pel'am). The family name of the dukes of Newcastle.

Peter des Roches (dēs-rōsh), **Bishop of Winchester**. A Poitevin ecclesiastic prominent during Henry III's early reign.

Plassey (pläs'sē). A place in Bengal, the scene of Clive's great victory over the French and natives in 1757.

Poitiers (pwā-tyā'). An important town of western France, near which Edward, the Black Prince, gained a great victory over the French king, John II, in 1356.

Poynings (poin'ingz) **Law**. Two unjust and oppressive acts of the Irish parliament in 1494, acting under the influence of Sir Edward Poynings, the English governor.

Præmunire (prē-mūn'eri), **Statute of**. A statute against papal jurisdiction in England, first enacted in 1353.

Raleigh (rā'li), **Sir Walter**. A famous English courtier, officer, colonizer, historian, and poet, who lived under Elizabeth and was executed under James I.

Ramillies (rā-mē-yē). A village in Belgium near Brussels, the scene of a great victory over the French by Marlborough in 1706.

Rizzio (rēt'sē-ō), **David**, d. 1566. The Italian secretary of Mary, Queen of Scots, murdered by Darnley and his friends.

Ryswick (riz'wik), **Peace of**. An important treaty between France and the allied nations made in 1697.

St. Albans (saint āl'banz). An important monastic town near London, the scene of much history.

St. Giles (jil'z) **Church**. One of the chief churches of Edinburgh, the scene of a religious riot in 1637.

Salisbury (sālz'bu-ri). An important cathedral city of western England.
— A famous earldom.

- Scone** (skŏn). The site of an ancient abbey near Perth, Scotland, from which the famous coronation stone was taken by Edward I.
- Sebastopol** (sē-bas'tŏ-pŏl). A seaport town of the Crimea taken by the allies from Russia, after a long siege, in 1855.
- Senlac** (sen'lak). A hill in Sussex, England, near Hastings, where William of Normandy defeated Harold in 1066.
- Sepoy** (sé'poi). The name used to designate the trained native soldiers of India when under the East India Company.
- Shaftesbury** (shäfts'bu-ri), **Earl of**. The title of Anthony Ashley Cooper, a famous politician of Charles II's reign.
- Silchester** (sil'ches-tēr). The site of an important Roman-Celtic city of Britain, in Hampshire.
- Simnel** (sim'nel), **Lambert**. A pretender to the English throne under Henry VII. His followers were defeated and he became a prisoner in 1487.
- Sluys** (slois). A seaport of the Netherlands, off which the English defeated the French in a great naval battle in 1340.
- Swegen** (svā'gen) or **Sweyn** (swān). King of Denmark and conqueror of England in 1013. Father of Cnut.
- Ticonderoga** (ti-kon-de-rŏ'gä). The site of a French fort in America, between Lake George and Lake Champlain.
- Trafalgar** (traf-al-gär'), **Battle of**. The greatest British naval victory in the Napoleonic wars, gained by Nelson off Cape Trafalgar in Spain, October 21, 1805.
- Troyes** (trwä), **Treaty of**. An important treaty between the French and the English, in 1420, during the Hundred Years' War.
- Tyndale** (tin'däl), **William**, d. 1536. An English reformer and translator of the Bible into English.
- Tyrrel** (tir'el), **Walter**. The supposed slayer of William Rufus in the New Forest in 1100.
- Utrecht** (ŭ'trekt), **Peace of, 1713**. The great international series of treaties that put an end to the War of the Spanish Succession.
- Walsingham** (wol'sing-äm), **Sir Francis**. One of Elizabeth's great advisers as secretary of state. He died in 1590.
- Wandewash** (wän-de-wäsh'). A town in southern India where the English, under Coote, defeated the French in 1760.
- Warwick** (wor'ik). The name of an important city, county, and former earldom in England.
- Willoughby** (wil'ŏ-bi), **Sir Hugh**. An Elizabethan seaman and arctic explorer.
- Winchester** (win'ches-tēr). An important cathedral and abbey town of western England. The old capital of Wessex and England.
- Witenagemot** (wit'e-nä-ge-mŏt'). The Anglo-Saxon national assembly, made up of nobles and officials.

- Wolsey** (wúl'zi), **Cardinal Thomas**, d. 1530. Henry VIII's chief minister from 1511 to 1529.
- Worcester** (wús'tér). An important English county and cathedral city, the scene of many historical happenings.
- Wyatt** (wí'át), **Sir Thomas, the Younger**, 1520-1554. An English nobleman, son of the poet, who headed a rebellion against Queen Mary and was executed.
- Wycliffe** (wik'lif), **John**, d. 1384. A famous English reformer of the later fourteenth century.

